The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 184.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Buffalo races were again postponed till to-day.

—Dr. Winslow Lewis, of Boston, died last Tuesday night, aged seventy-six.

—Isaac Van Anden, founder of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, died at Poughkeepsie on Wednesday, aged 62.

—The remains of Dr. James Richards, of Charleston, W. Va., who died from an accident in Edinburgh, are expected on the 17th by the steamer Elysia.

—Hon. Jesse O. Norton, formerly United States Senator, and a prominent public man in Illinois, died at his residence in Chicago, last Wednesday night.

—Wm. H. Bower, an employe of Dun's Mercantile Agency, at Louisville, was found dead in his room on Wednesday, with a bottle of laudanum, half empty, lying beside him. His parents reside in Rochester, N. Y.

—Assistant Attorney General Hiram R. Steele, of Louisiana, has been appointed, by Governor Kellogg, Judge of the Supreme Criminal Court, in place of Judge Braughn, and ex-Judge H. C. Dibble was appointed Assistant Attorney General.

—The barge Braley broke loose from the tow of the propeller Allegheny, on Lake Erie, on Sunday, and is supposed to have gone to pieces, and the crew of five persons to have perished. It belonged to Saginaw.

—A seizure of whisky was made in Chicago, on Wednesday, by an officer of the Government in the Secret Service Division. It was stored in the warehouse of the Canal and Dock Company. The amount is four hundred barrels.

—Dr. Paul Schoeppe, who is serving out a term in the Illinois State Penitentiary, at Joliet, has written a long letter to Governor Beveridge, stating the grounds on which he thinks a pardon should be granted, and asking that such pardon be made out.

—The contract for building the Columbus & Toledo Railroad has been awarded to Benjamin E. Smith and nine associates from Columbus and Cincinnati, at about $14,000 per mile, they taking about two-thirds in bonds and the company furnishing the right of way, stations and equipments.

—A jeweler's sample trunk, belonging to Finch & Challerton, New York, in charge of their traveling agent, Frank Cory, went through a bridge, with the engine and baggage car, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, near Hannibal, Mo., last Saturday night, and has not yet been found. The trunk is said to contain $15,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry of different kinds.

MT. SEWICKLEY.

The Depressing Effect of Plenty of Rain—Better Weather Hoped for Soon—Adornment of Cottages—Saturday Night at a Country Singing School.

MT. SEWICKLEY CAMP GROUND, August 4, 1875.

The past week has been unusually disagreeable on account of the almost incessant rain. Indeed I believe we had but two or three days in which "Old Sol" had an opportunity of throwing his welcome rays to mother earth, and during those days the population of this lovely retreat was somewhat increased by the arrival of several families. Some even came in the rain so anxious were they to enjoy the pleasure of living in the woods before the meeting begins. Among them I noticed Alf. Slack, Esq., Hugh Ward, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Lenkard, and others. There would have been many more arrivals, but the rain has kept them back and if the weather would only become pleasant, the influx of cottagers would be very great, in fact all the cottages would be rapidly filled. Notwithstanding the heavy, almost constant showers, the people of this "village" have enjoyed themselves hugely. The cottages now occupied are tastefully furnished. Pictures are hung on the walls of verandas, and in some we will find lounges upon which the idle master of the house whiles away the time, perfectly content with everything and everybody around him. Every cottager can boast of at least one or two hanging-baskets filled with lovely flowers, but some literally have their fronts covered with hanging-baskets, flower pots or climbing vines. It seems to be the special object of every lady to outdo her neighbor in the cultivation of flower gardens, and I must say that some are remarkably fine, and show that a good deal of practiced horticulturists. Bird cages can be seen at almost every cottage, and the occupants of these little prisons send up their charming songs from morning to night, filling the air with the sweet melody of their music.

There are now seventy-three cottages finished, all of which will be occupied just as soon as "Old Probs" sees fit to put a stop to the constant showers. He must be fearfully opposed to camp meetings, for every day since the first family arrived on the grounds there has more or less rain, but be his opposition what it may, he does not materially interfere with those now tented in this leafy grove.

There are two very large boarding houses on the grounds, which are both open and doing some business. We have an excellent store, where everything suited to the wants of a family can be found. It is in charge of Mr. John Ague, of Sewickley, an old hand at the business, and one well suited to look after the eatables for the cottagers. There is also a postoffice, barber shop, and everything necessary for a well regulated village.

It is expected that many will arrive this week and there will if it only stops raining. The hacks are making hourly trips to and from the depot for the accommodation of visitors and cottagers. Everybody is wishing for pleasant weather so that enjoyment can be found outside the cottages. On Saturday evening an invitation was extended to the young people to attend a country "singing school." They embarked in a huge wagon to the number of a dozen ladies and gentlemen and hied to the "skule." Of course there was naught but enjoyment from the time they left until their return, which was about 10 o'clock. Everybody was delighted with the trip, the school being located in Hopkins' Chapel, three miles from the grounds. BERT.

Revival of Trade.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

There are two classes, good and evil prophets. The first of these are said to look at the bright side of everything; whilst the latter are always "sucking sorrow through a long pipe." They seem to see only the dark side of everything.

Again, man, as Locke says, "is a kind of chameleon;" he becomes assimilated to the influences with which he is surrounded.

It is, therefore, nothing wonderful that there should be a diversity of opinions still, an opinion may be in accordance with the fact, or, however learned, may be the very reverse.

A gratuitous assertion amounts to nothing, and can never be accepted as evidence in any case. We want the proof; not that "times will get better," or, however unpalatable, the things we will get "worse and worse." Some make the assertion that times will get better from the simple fact that there has been a money panic and stagnation of trade, which must react, producing greater activity, and increased prosperity in every branch of business. Others base their calculations on a different hypothesis, that a failure of the crops in Europe would produce better times, or a revival of trade in this country. These assertions, however, are most eagerly believed, from the fact that the people generally are opposed to listening to truth or reason unless favorable to their fancy, desire or inclination.

First, a failure of the crops in Europe would make things worse in this country, as it would raise the price of provisions on which the laboring man depends, and render no equivalent in a rise of wages, or a reduction in rents, or taxation. But in the exactly opposite ratio it would benefit the over-crowded population of Europe, unless there happened to be a failure of the crops on both continents. In that case we would suffer alike.

Secondly. How a money panic could cause business to revive is a mystery, under existing circumstances. The cry is, "There it no outlet." The remedy would be to produce an outlet. But if the whole world is overstocked with products of every kind, producing to a greater extent, or greater activity in the various branches of manufacture would only make things worse.

We, therefore, do not desire to be classed as an evil prophet, but believe there is no advantage in being deceived "that forewarned is forearmed;" and, therefore, as "knowledge has increased," the various improvements in manufacture by the introduction of the steam engine will reduce wages and convert the laboring man to a position with the brute creation. Neither man nor beast was required to work as hard previous to the introduction of steam as they are now. We cannot, therefore, avoid endorsing the prediction made two thousand years years ago, "that there would be perplexity of nations." The people are becoming too wise, and the most able statesman has to admit that "it is impossible to govern the world any more."

By over producing, it will bring about a struggle between labor and capital. In place, therefore, of a revival of trade, according to the prediction, things "will get worse and worse," whilst among the nations we have sufficient premonitory symptoms of the impending crisis. J. S.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British Parliament Discussing Governmental Expenditures.

Excitement in Dublin Over the O'Connell Centennial.

Death of Hans Christian Anderssen, the Poet.

A Bishop Leaves His Prison in Germany.

Trial of the Collie Brothers in London.

Speech by Disraeli at at Banquet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Commons.

LONDON, August 4.—In the House of Commons, to-day, there was a sharp debate in the committee on the supplementary estimates of $2,000,000. Dodson and Gladstone attacked the estimates. The latter pointed out the laxity of the Government's estimates, and declared that such looseness tended to destroy the control of Parliament over the expenditures.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, admitted an apparent deficit of £300,000, but he was confident the increase in revenue would more than cover the supplementary estimates.

The Supply bill finally passed the committee, and it is expected Parliament will be prorogued on the 12th inst.

The O'Connell Centennial.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The *Herald's* special says that yesterday the Fenian Amnesty Association of Dublin issued a proclamation calling on Irishmen to assemble by thousands to join in the O'Connell centenary procession. At the end of the line they have resolved to carry banners inscribed "Remember the Political Prisoners," "God Save Ireland." At the close of the march they will assemble around the O'Connell monument and present Lord Hagan's address. It is believed that Hagan will not deliver the oration unless assured of complete order. All public houses will be closed during the day. Four thousand troops are quartered in different sections of Dublin. Cardinal Cullen issued a pastoral enjoining strict temperance by his people. Cardinal Cullen does not fear any difficulty.

A $3,000,000 Failure.

LONDON, August 4.—The liabilities of Dacosta, Raalte & Co., of Leaden Hall street, whose failure was reported on July 1st, are now stated at three million dollars.

International Prison Congress.

LONDON, August 4.—It has been decided that no session of the International Prison Congress shall be held in 1876. The Permanent Prison Commission, composed Dr. E. C. Wynes, of the United States, Baron Holzendorff, of Germany, Mr. Stevens, of Belgium, Mr. Poole, of Holland, and others, will meet at Frankfort to receive reports for the consideration of the Congress, which will be held later, probably in Zurich.

Banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers.

LONDON, August 4.—The annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to Her Majesty's Ministers took place to-night. Disraeli, responding to a toast to the Government, declared that the country was prosperous and the people contented. Alluding to foreign affairs, he said peace prevailed. In his opinion it would continue to prevail. If the foreign relations of Great Britain were scrutinized, he believed it would be found that they had been conducted with prudence and firmness. The colonial empire would be developed and consolidated. Its interests and sympathies ought to be assimilated with those of the mother country, and ultimately the colonies prove a source, not of weakness, but of strength and splendor. Reviewing the work of the present session of Parliament, he adverted at some length to the incident of the shipping bill. He stated that in proposing a new measure, the Government had been assisted, not coerced, by public opinion.

In conclusion, he repeated the opinion which he once before declared here, that the people of Great Britain were better off than the nobility of other countries.

The speech was received with enthusiastic cheers. Other members of the Cabinet spoke in a similar strain.

The Case of the Collie Brothers.

At the hearing in the case of the Collie Bross., to-day, Mr. Rainlow, of the firm of Rainbow, Holberton & Co., testified that a quantity of cotton was bought in 1873 by the Collies on joint account with the firm. In consequence of a decline in value they never had an opportunity of selling it at a profit. The Collies drew bills against the cotton, and Rainbow, Holberton & Co. endorsed them. The Collies subsequently sold the cotton and had the bills originally drawn against it renewed after it had passed beyond their control. It was the maturing of these bills that caused the recent disaster.

In consequence of the absence of Sergeant Ballantine, the leading lawyer for the defence, further hearing of the case was postponed until Monday next.

Dublin Filling Up With Strangers.

LONDON, August 5—5:30 A. M.—Ten thousand strangers arrived in Dublin yesterday to attend the O'Connell centenary.

HERZEGOVINIA.

Assistance for the Insurgents.

VIENNA, August 4.—In spite of the efforts of the Prince of Montenegro to prevent it, several bodies of his subjects have crossed into Herzegovinia to join the insurgents.

The Turks Preparing to Crush the Insurrection.

LONDON, August 5—5:30 A. M.—A special to the *Times* from Berlin says the Turks are collecting in large force to crush the insurrection in Herzegovinia with one blow.

AUSTRALIA.

Resignation of the Minister of Victoria.

MELBOURNE, August 4.—The Minister of Victoria resigned in consequence of the opposition of Parliament to the budget.

Mail Contract Approved.

SIDNEY, August 4.—The Parliament of New South Wales has approved the tender for carrying the mails made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

GERMANY.

A Bishop Leaves His Prison.

BERLIN, August 4.—The Bishop of Hadeberborn, who was deposed from his functions by the Prussian law courts, and has since been interned in Wesel, has, without permission, quitted that town. On leaving he addressed a letter to the Governor of the district, assigning for his departure impaired health and his duties to his flock.

FRANCE.

The Assembly Closed.

VERSAILLES, August 4.—The session of the Assembly was formally closed to-day, in accordance with a resolution for a recess until November 4th.

DENMARK.

Obituary.

COPENHAGEN, August 4.—Hans Christian Andersen, the poet, died to-day, aged seventy.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1875.

Business Failure.

Foster Bros., carpet dealers of Brooklyn, failed to-day, with liabilities of $265,000, and assets $200,000.

The Direct Cable.

The Captain of the ship Elf Everett, which arrived yesterday, reports that on July 11th, in lat. 49, long. 43.15, the officers of the Faraday boarded his vessel and informed him that they had picked up the cable, but on account of the heavy sea were compelled to drop it again. The same defect exists in the cable, but it has not parted, as reported.

St. Louis Internal Revenue Case.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—In the case of Gen. John McDonald, ex-Internal Revenue Supervisor, of this District, Col. Jno. A. Joyce, ex-Revenue Agent Joseph M. Fitzroy, and Alfred Bevis, charged with conspiracy and destroying documents in the office of the Revenue Collector in this city, which has been argued on a demurrer against the indictment in the United States District Court for several days past, Judge Treat to-day certified the case to the United States Circuit Court, on the ground of the great difficulty underlying the matter in relation to the law of merger.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 4.—The steamships Erin, Amerique and California, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Arrived—The steamship Suavia, from Hamburg.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Arrived—The steamers State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow, and State of Nevada, from Antwerp.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1875.

Mail Contract Frauds.

To-day W. A. Cooke and Chas. Pelham, as counsel for Jerome J. Hinds, some months ago tried and acquitted on charges in connection with alleged Texas mail contract frauds, filed a bill on the equity side of the Supreme Court of the District to restrain the payment of certain moneys, on account of carrying the mails, to Jno. Allman & Brother. He reiterates that he has no interest in said contract, and was illegally debarred from executing it. The respondents are the Postmaster General, the Sixth Auditor and Allman & Brother. Judge Humphreys made a preliminary restraining order, returnable September 10th next.

The Educational Convention.

Second Day's Session of the National Educational Association.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 4.—The second day's session of the National Educational Association to-day was attended by nearly 1,000 persons. After the formal opening of the session Dr. Tappan, of Ohio, read the essay "Families, Past and Present," by Prof. Filmeri, Professor of Pedagogics, of the Klausenburg University, Austria. A paper upon "Caste in Education," prepared by a A. P. Marble, of Massachusetts, was also read by Prof. Kessel, of Chicago.

Miss Grace C. Bibb, of the St. Louis Normal School, was then introduced, and for an hour she held the audience spell-bound by the essay upon "The Relation of Art to Education."

Prof. Buchanan, of Louisville, Ky., then read his essay upon "Full-orbed Education," which by many was pronounced to be the finest paper thus far read before the Association.

The convention then adjourned until the afternoon session of the departments.

The several departments met in the afternoon, Professor J. L. Pickard's paper upon "What Shall we Do with Boys," occupying the attention of the Elementary Department. Lieutenant Schenck, of Iowa, read before the Department of Higher Education an essay, entitled "Military Science and Tactics in our Universities and Colleges," the points of which, in the discussion which followed, were sustained by Dr. Reed, Prof. Rollins, Lieut. Coleman, Prof. Clapp, Prof. Sawyer, and others, and was ably opposed by Prof. Campbell, of the Minnesota State University.

In the Normal section, "The Best Methods of Teaching in Peace Growth Lessons" was discussed by Messrs. Allen, of Illinois, Albee, of Wisconsin, and Phelps, of Minnesota, and Miss Lathrop, of Cincinnati, but the session was cut short by a proposed expedition in force to the Falls of Minnehaha.

At four P. M. the members of the Convention took a special train, and visited the Falls of Minne-ha-ha, returning to the city about six o'clock.

The evening session was entirely occupied by a very scholarly and exhaustive address upon the subject of the organization of education in the State of Minnesota.

At the close of this address the Committee on Nominations nominated officers of the Convention for the ensuing year, as follows: President, W. F. Phelps, of Minnesota; Secretary, W. D. Hinkle, of Ohio; Treasurer, A. P. Marble, of Massachusetts. Vice President, D. B. Hagar, of Massachusetts, and thirty-two others. The report was adopted and the above officers elected.

There were nearly 1,000 people present in the evening, 540 of which visited Minne-haha Falls to-day. The weather has been particularly favorable, and one of the most harmonious and successful of Conventions The Convention will adjourn to-morrow night.

SEASONABLE SPORTS.

The Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 4.—The race for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $1,000, was won by Parole, with Adelaide second, and Sultana third. Time 1:18¾.

The second race for the equal stakes, for three-year-olds, two miles, Victor won, Harney second, Vagabond third, Paul Pry fourth. Time 3:43¾.

Rutherford won the third race, three miles, in 5:38.

Base Ball.

BOSTON, August 4.—Bostons, 4; Philadelphias, 3, in 11 innings.

The Toledo Regatta Postponed.

TOLEDO, August 4.—Owing to a large amount of drift wood in the river this afternoon, a result of the recent flood, the managers of the regatta decided it dangerous to row, and to-day's races were postponed till to-morrow, and Thursday's races until Friday. More interest in the races is manifested than heretofore, and the city is full of strangers.

The Races at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 4.—The summer meeting of the Hudson River Driving Park Association opened to-day. In the 2:38 class there were twenty-nine entries. As it was considered dangerous to start so many horses at one time, they were divided into two classes, A and B. Each purse was for $1,200. The class A race was won by St. Julien, Great Eastern second, Dan Bryant third, Lady Stockholm fourth. Time 2:30, 2:30, 2:26¼ and 2:30¼. Great Eastern won the first heat. Class B race was won by Friston in three straight heats, Prector second, Amelia D. third, Tom Moore fourth. Time 2:32, 2:32 and 2:28¼.

The race for the 2:24 class, for a purse of $4,000, was postponed until to-morrow, Joker having won the first heat and Cententine the last two. Time 2:27¼, 2:24¼ and 2:25.

STATE ELECTIONS.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, August 4.—Returns come in slowly, but enough are known to render it reasonably certain that the Constitutional Convention is called by 10,000 majority. Datus E. Conn, who issued an address to the people favoring Congressman White's Force bill, received but seven votes in his own city out of 2,400 polled, 1,800 of which were Republican. Many leading Republicans supported the call, and several Republican counties have given majorities for the Convention.

Later.—The Convention has carried the State by 15,000 majority.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, August 4.—Specials to the *Courier-Journal* give generally increased majorities for McCreary over the vote for Leslie in 1871. His election is conceded by a majority of over 20,000, and it is now thought probable that it will reach 40,000. But few returns have been received from the mountain counties, but these give McCreary increased majorities.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

Serious Damage in Macomb—A Church Unroofed and Barns and Small Buildings Leveled to the Ground.

CHICAGO, August 4.—The *Tribune's* special from Macomb, Illinois, says: The most disastrous tornado, accompanied by heavy rain, visited that town and the country surrounding about 5:30 this evening, passing from northwest to southeast. It destroyed and uprooted trees in its course, carried away sidewalks, barns, and small buildings, unroofed the large Methodist church and carried away the steeple and the west half of that structure. Fisher Bro.'s foundry had the west end blown off and the roof was carried fifty yards. A two-story brick block, just completed, owned by David Scott, was nearly destroyed. The total loss is from $15,000 to $20,000.

INVESTIGATING FRAUDS.

How the Government was Cheated in the Building of the New Orleans Custom House.

NEW ORLEANS, August 4. — Special Treasury Agent Kinsella is taking testimony in regard to all frauds in the payment of employes working on the custom house. It is charged that many mechanics and artisans who accepted work on account of dull times as laborers worked as mechanics, signing blank pay-rolls and receiving a dollar and three quarters per day, while the Government was charged from four to five dollars per day for their services. It is also stated that much of the work done by these skilled mechanics was afterwards covered by contracts, and the Government made to pay again for the same work.

TERRIBLE STORM.

Great Destruction at Omaha—Hail Stones Weighing One Pound and a Half.

OMAHA, NEB., August 4.—This morning between three and four o'clock a most terrible storm of wind, hail and rain, accompanied by remarkable thunder and lightning, passed over the city. Immense damage was done to streets, foliage and crops standing. Thousands of panes of glass were shattered. Plate glass five-eighths of an inch thick was shivered to atoms. The hail was of large size, some weighing a pound and a half. The storm was confined principally to the Missouri river valley from Sioux City, Iowa, to Brownsville, Neb., where it passed in a southeasterly direction.

THE total amount cleared by the Martha Washington Tea Party, in the Opera House, Johnstown, last week, was $540.

SECOND EDITION

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS.

The National Assembly at Fairpoint.

Thousands Gathering on the Banks of Lake Chautauqua—Hundreds of Tents and Cottages Erected—The Opening Reunion—Yesterday's Services—Grand Platform Meeting Last Night—Brilliant Illumination—Eminent Speakers.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

FAIRPOINT, CHAUTAUQUA CO., N. Y., August 4, 1875.

The second annual session of the National Sunday School Assembly fairly opened to-day, and gives promise of being fully as great, if not a greater success than the gathering of last year. Over four hundred tents and cottages have been erected on the grounds, and about three thousand persons are in attendance, while the number is almost hourly increasing. Every boat that arrives brings large delegations. The assemblage now is considerably larger than it was at this time last year. The rain has ceased, and the welcome sunshine that flooded us this afternoon was joyously hailed as the harbinger of pleasant weather.

The Opening Service.

The first service of the session, being the Chautauqua reunion, was held last night in Tabernacle Hall, and, as a matter of course, was well attended. Lewis Miller, Esq., in well chosen and appropriate words, delivered the welcome address. He was followed by a number of other speakers, among whom were Dr. Hodge, of Allegheny city, Edward Eggleston, of New York, Dr. Hatfield, of Philadelphia, Dr. Parsons, of Boston, and Professor Bliss, of Chicago. The reunion was attended by over two thousand persons, and the remarks of the distinguished speakers were listened to with the closest attention. The exercises last evening were closed with a concert by a brass band, which proved an entertaining and enjoyable feature.

Becoming Enthusiastic.

To-day's events were of a very interesting nature and the anxiety of those present to see and hear what was going on was so great that few failed to be present at all the exercises and addresses. This morning's services were opened with a Bible service by Professor Bliss. He was followed by Edward Eggleston, who delivered a characteristic and racy lecture on "Congregations." The most prominent features of this afternoon's services were the lectures of Rev. Dr. Calkins on "Socrates as a Teacher," and Professor Sherwin on "Vesper Service."

Enthusiastic Platform Meeting.

To-night a very enthusiastic and largely attended platform meeting was held. It was addressed by Dr. Parsons, of Boston, Dr. Gilbert, of Kentucky, Rev. Alfred Taylor, and a number of others. After the meeting a grand sociable was held, and how much it was enjoyed I cannot tell, and you can only imagine. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated, making a picture that produced an impression which will not soon be erased from the memory of the thousands who witnessed it.

Distinguished Visitors.

President Grant and Vice President Wilson, it is said, will make us a visit next week. H.

[By Associated Press.]

BUFFALO, August 4—Notwithstanding the cloudy and damp weather, the attendance at the National Sunday School Assembly at Fairpoint was large. Rev. Edward Eggleston, D. D., delivered an interesting lecture on "Paradise of Childhood," and was followed by Rev. Wolcott Calkins, of Buffalo.

In the evening the usual vesper service was conducted by Mr. Sherwin. Dr. Vincent directed the exercises of the day. The principal speakers on Thursday will be G. A. Peltz, of Newark, N. J., Rev. J. M. Freeman, D. D., and Rev. Warren Randolph of Philadelphia. Dr. Vincent will conduct the Normal Class exercises. A praise service will be conducted by Rev. Calkins. Dr. W. W. Wythe will illustrate the wonders of Canaan by means of a stereopticon.

THE BRAINARD BRIDGE.

Report of a Committee of Railroad Experts—They Exonerate the Officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company from Blame in the Matter.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 4.—A committee of railroad experts, consisting of F. R. Delano, C. A. P. Morris, J. S. Sewall and J. W. Bishop, all civil engineers and railroad and bridge builders, after an examination of the wreck of the Northern Pacific railroad bridge at Brainard, have come to an entirely different conclusion from that of the Coroner's jury, which, after hearing the evidence of several parties familiar with the bridge, severely condemned the company.

The committee say: "We find nothing in the appearance of the debris of the wrecked span to justify us in attributing the wreck to defective or improper materials or workmanship, or in the design in the original construction, or to a want of proper attention and repairs since it was built. We find the east truss yet in place and in good and safe condition. This truss was constructed at the same time as the others were, and we are informed that it has received the same care and attention from the officers of the road. If we may judge by the condition of the other trusses from our examination of this one, they could not have been broken by the weight of any ordinary train. While we find ourselves unable to definitely describe the manner of the wreck, we are unanimously of the opinion that it was caused by some accident to one of the flat cars loaded with rails crossing the bridge at the time, by which a part of a car or a rail became entangled in the truss, thereby displacing some of the timber nearly or immediately over the west channel pier."

AN OUTRAGE UPON JUSTICE.

Woodruff, the Central Pacific Railroad Defaulter, Permitted to Escape—$1,000,000 Embezzled—Other Offenses Charged Against Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—A few days ago the investigation by the Central Pacific Railroad authorities of the defalcation of Woodruff, *alias* Moller, was completed. The amount is one million dollars. The company succeeded in repairing the loss, and on account of the increase in the value of Woodruff's investments, which kept pace with his high living, he has not been delivered to the authorities of law, and it is believed he went to China on the last steamer. An officer of the company to-day admitted that he had been released on parole not to quit this jurisdiction until he received permission from the railroad authorities.

The *Bulletin* this evening says editorially that his offenses are of no ordinary character. Bigamy, embezzlement, and forgery have been charged against him. If the facts should turn out that this man is beyond the Nemesis of the California penal laws the people of this State will hold the directors of the Contract and Finance or Western Development Companies responsible for this outrage upon justice.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 4, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.057	64	94	N.W.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	30.005	74	65	N.W.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.966	70	75	Calm	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 29.998.
Mean Thermometer, 69.
Highest Thermometer, 80.
Lowest Thermometer, 62.

L. A. WELSH.
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., August 5, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England, the Middle States and the lower lake region, warmer and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with local rains, light southerly to westerly winds, and slowly falling barometer during the day.

The lower Ohio and Central Mississippi rivers will continue to rise and remain above the danger line from Cincinnati to Evansville and at Cairo. The Ohio will fall at stations above Cincinnati. Dangerous floods will occur in the Mississippi between Cairo and Memphis during Thursday and Friday.

THE FLOODS.

The Ohio River Rising at Cincinnati.

A Portion of the City Flooded.

A Scene of Destruction in the Scioto Valley.

The Effects of the Flood in Southern Ohio.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—A special correspondent of the *Commercial*, who is examining the effects of the flood in Southern Ohio, reports to-night having traveled from Portsmouth up the Scioto Valley as far as Piketon, finding a continued scene of desolation along the entire route. The Scioto river is still rising, and is over the entire valley, the depth of water ranging from five to thirty feet. By actual count he reports three thousand acres of corn gone, causing an entire loss to the owners. The crop promised an average yield of sixty bushels to the acre. This loss occurs in a territory only sixteen miles long, lying in Scioto county. These figures will probably be increased by the entire destruction of the wheat in and most of the hay. Northwest from the Scioto line the devastation continues probably all the way to Columbus. Residents of the valley for fifty years say that no similar destruction of crops by an overflow has ever occurred before. The river has been higher, but not at this season of the year. The loss in this valley alone is estimated at over half a million dollars.

The River Rising at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—The water from the river is invading the cellars on Broadway, Seymour, Main, Walnut and Vine streets, the depth varying from a few inches to four or five feet. Many of the cellars on the streets mentioned up as far as Second street are flooded, the water reaching them through the sewers. The greatest damage is reported on Vine street, where the water was not expected to reach. In the Mill Creek Valley the flood has taken away a portion of the fill of the Dayton Short Line Road, but trains are still running regularly. At the lower end, after Sixth street, and near the mouth of Mill Creek, a number of houses have from two to four feet of water on the first floors. The water is also flowing into the bed of the old White Water canal, now occupied by the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad track, and their Plum street depot has several inches of water on the floor. The river at six o'clock had 62½ feet of water in the channel, and is still rising. It is thought the highest point will be reached some time to-morrow.

The Wabash River Falling.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—The *Gazette's* Terre Haute special reports the Wabash river steadily falling. The railways have began transferring. Passengers and mails can get through to-morrow. At Seymour the Ohio & Mississippi bridge is gone, and there are several washouts on that road besides. This city appeared to be the centre of the storm, extending about one hundred miles in each direction. The total damage to railroads, crops and private property in this Congressional district is estimated at ten million dollars.

Inundated Plantations on the Mississippi River.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 4.—The latest reports from the river below here state that Appearson's plantation of nine hundred acres at Fort Perry, opposite Friar's Point, is submerged. A crevasse has been made at De Soto Point, seventy miles below here on the Mississippi side, but planters were endeavoring to stop it. Planters are all at work strengthening the levees. The water is pouring through the Old Town crevasse. The stench from the submerged cornfields is said to be terrific, owing to the corn souring.

The First Fair Day for Six Weeks.

LOUISVILLE, August 4.—To-day was the first fair day in this vicinity for six weeks. Great damage has been done to crops all through the State by continuous rains.

THE CIVILIZED INDIANS.

Speech by Col. Boudinot at Caddo, I. T., on "Political and Property Rights"—What the Indians Want to Ensure Their Prosperity.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Crops in Allegheny County.

Your city folks, no doubt, are anxious to know what their country cousins are about, and how the harvest is progressing, the condition of the crops, &c. With your permission I will state the facts. The wheat crop is a light one, not more than one-third the usual average, and will be generally housed, or stacked, in bad condition; the constant rain prevents farmers from getting the fields cleared. The oats never looked better, but owing to the same cause the fields are badly strewn down and will be difficult to take up; the soft state of the ground prevents the use of machines. The old-fashioned sickle or mowing scythe must be used, which, to the present farmer, is rather slow. The hay crop is an average one, superior to last year; I think the yield a ton to a ton and a half per acre, of course the hay takes the chance of wet weather along with the rest, and there will be an unusual amount of unsaleable hay stowed away for feeding purposes. The corn crop promises an abundant yield, and potatoes were never better, though the fatal speck is appearing in the potato, that indicate the rot.

Wet Day Observations.

A wet harvest to the farmer is very discouraging, and I often wonder how contentedly they can sleep in their pew in church on a Sabbath day while their wheat shocks are growing green in the field. Such is life. The gatherings at the grocery, or at the smith shops or even at the tavern, on wet days in harvest are among the things of the past. Farmers' sons and hired help manage to while away the weary hours in games, pitching quoits and rifle shooting,—occasionally you hear one say, "I pass;" but to their credit many read up the papers and magazines, too often neglected when harvest is past.

Our Candidate for Sheriff.

Back in the country I talked with a farmer who asked me what we were going to do about a Sheriff; "why elect Richard Fife," "hadn't you better get him nominated first." I asked him what paper he read. "I make it a rule to fight shy of papers in harvest time." I thought he might be the independent voter we read about. By the way, the nomination of Fife gives general satisfaction, and a number of Democrats have signified openly that they will vote for him.

Store Robbed.

The store of James VanEmon, in Thompsonville, Washington county, was burglarized on Monday night to the extent of one hundred dollars, more or less. A couple of tramps were suspected and the citizens turned out to hunt up the fugitives. A vacant house near the railroad was supposed to harbor tramps, and about a dozen home made detectives surrounded the place, calling upon the thieves to come out, but the robbers didn't come, and as they did not go in, that question is unsettled—whether after all the thieves with their booty were in the house.

In regard to tramps, that business has got to stop; the country is overrun. More anon. FARMER.

July 31st, 1875.

STATE BREVITIES.

MERCER is to have a new school-house.

BERKS COUNTY is a great grape growing section.

REV. DR. LOCHMAN and wife, of York, Pa., celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last week.

WILLIAMSPORT is now in a slight uproar, in consequence of an alleged poisoning case, mixed up with witchcraft, mulattoes, etc.

THE authorities of Pottsville propose to offer a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of tobacco chewers who spit on ladies' dresses.

THE huckleberry trade is lively in Johnstown now. About 10,000 quarts of the berries have been shipped to Pittsburgh, and there are 20,000 more to come.

THE Ashland Banking Company of Schuylkill county, which recently "went up," has assets valued at $90,000 and liabilities of $50,000. All the depositors are to be paid in full.

A DISEASE of the throat is breaking out among horses at Harrisburg. The horse is first attacked with a cough, and soon after the head and jaws begin to swell and break. No fatal cases are yet reported.

THE Phœnixville *Messenger* says that Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge is likely to pass into the hands of a Philadelphia party, who propose making it an attraction during the Centennial year.

THE Clark & O'Neill well on the Graham farm, the Delamater well on the Charley Duffy farm, and the Brownson & Harrington well, on the Boyd farm, Millerstown, which were all tubed on Friday last, will not average ten barrels each per day.

IT is rumored that an elopement occurred in Caketown, Northumberland county, on Monday last. A man named Glover coveted his neighbor's wife, Mrs. Farnham, and eloped with her. Mrs. Farnham left four interesting little children for her devoted husband to take care of.

THE new oil well on the Mother Brown farm, struck two weeks ago, and commenced flowing at the rate of 400 hundred barrels a day, is owned by H. L. Taylor & Co. They own another well on the same farm, but both of them together now produce 1,000 barrels per day, showing a falling off of 400 barrels in two weeks.

REV. MR. HUDSON, a Presbyterian clergyman of Du Soto, Iowa county, who is his sister-in-law, Miss Bryson, who were returning from a visit in the country to Watsontown, Northumberland county, on Wednesday last to take the cars for home, were badly injured by the horse running away. Mr. Mr. Hudson's back was broken. He is an old gentleman, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Miss Bryson was badly injured about the neck.

LAST week, Mrs. Jennie Willis, colored, died at the old age of one hundred and five years, at the residence of her son-in-law, Adam Green, at York. The deceased had been enjoying good health until within two or three days of her death. She had been a slave for many years to a man named Overton Gibson, of Staunton, Va., and was liberated by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and moved to York about eight years ago. Judging from the tone of the letters to the family, which were but recently written, she was highly esteemed by her master and his family.

THE people of the quiet town of Coehranton, in Crawford county, were horrified over the discovery of the body of Wm. Powell, a farmer, hanging by the neck dead, on Friday last. It seems that Mr. Powell has for some time past been subject to a daily fit, prostrating him till noon each day, when he would be able to work the remainder of the day. On Thursday his illness lasted somewhat later, but about three o'clock in the afternoon he left the house unnoticed. Failing to return in the evening search was instituted, and all night long the neighbors and friends to the number of fifty or more, searched fields, woods and brush, but without success till about eight o'clock next morning, when he was found hanging by a rope to a rafter in an old house, on a farm adjoining his own, where, it is supposed, he had hung since three or four o'clock Thursday afternoon.

RECENTLY the people in the western corner of Rockhill township, Bucks county, and around Tylersport, in Montgomery, were thrown into a state of excitement by the appearance of a mad dog, the property of Henry C. Hartzell, and the first intimation that its owner had of it being mad was the report of it having bitten several dogs in the neighborhood. It then passed over into Montgomery county, where it bit several others. At Tylersport it attacked a Mrs. Nice, a woman seventy years old. She was getting wood at the wood-pile when the dog seized her by the leg and bit her in twelve different places. Her screams attracted her daughter-in-law, who drove it off with a piece of wood. The animal also attacked a little daughter of Mr. Sholl, of Upper Salford, and bit her badly down, but did not bite her. The people of the neighborhood were by this time aroused, and a well-organized band of men, well armed with guns, pistols, pitchforks and clubs, pursued the dog. The country was well searched, and at last it was seen and shot on the county line road, by Mr.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 24f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 118.

OUR telegraphic dispatches report the death of the celebrated poet, Hans Christian Andersen, yesterday, at Copenhagen, in the seventieth year of his age.

THE Republicans of New York manifest confidence in their ability to carry that State this Fall. It seems like a desperate venture with the cities of New York and Brooklyn in Democratic hands, but they are encouraged and confident. The cause is worthy the effort.

GREAT preparations are in progress for the O'Connell centennial, to-morrow, in Dublin. Fenian element seems disposed to turn out *en masse*, and to carry banners with political mottoes. A large body of troops has been posted in the city, and fears are entertained of serious trouble.

IT is rather gratifying, than otherwise to us, to have the *Post* so fully recognize the merit of the financial legislation of the Republican party, as to stand so firmly up for greenbacks. They are deserving of all the praise it bestows, and it is better to be right late than never. We are glad to extend the hand of welcome.

CAPTAIN FRED. GRANT, of London, sends an appeal to the people of this country for aid to the French sufferers by the recent floods in France. A hundred millions of francs have been lost by the destructive power of the flood. The suffering and absolute starvation that attended and followed these floods call for liberal aid from the people, that they may be alleviated. It is a case that strongly appeals to the charitable.

MOODY AND SANKEY, the Evangelists, sailed yesterday for this country. It is understood that they offer to visit Pittsburgh if it shall seem desirable to do so. The remarkable results which attended their labors in England and Ireland, have greatly intensified the interest felt in them here, and they will be greeted with more enthusiasm, and their meetings will be more largely attended than they were before they went abroad. Their work in Europe is one of the marvels of the age.

CLEAR and clearing weather reported in the West, gives assurance that we are at the end of our storm period for the present. The rivers, at this point, were falling yesterday, and the hope may be fairly indulged that we have seen the worst of the present wet spell. The damage wrought by the rise seems to have been greater at points down the river, than around this city, or up the Monongahela. The Allegheny was not increased in volume as much as was the Monongahela,—its sources not coming within the rain area. It has been, altogether, a memorable storm.

WE HAVE no wish to enter into discussion with those of our fellow-citizens who claim to consider politics from a moral standpoint; but we cannot forbear the statement that the charges they utter against Governor Hartranft, a pure man, that he is a horse-racer, and an attendant in low saloons and at vulgar amusements, are at least incorrect. We think we know him and his habits, and certainly we never saw or heard anything of him that would justify the statements made by these people. On the contrary, we know him to be of domestic tastes and generally pure impulses. Do not distort or misrepresent, friends. The truth is best.

TEXAS, about as solid in its devotion to the Democracy as any State in the Union, has risen into unenviable notoriety by the disclosure through the United States War Department, of a system of atrocity perpetrated on the prisoners confined in her State prison. Overwork, hardship and bad food were dealt out by the contractors, and those who could not endure them were treated with a brutality that speedily caused death. The United States Government has taken precautions against its prisoners being thus treated, but has no power over those of the State. On these the brutal contractors work their own sweet wills. And this is modern, undiluted Democracy. How close the resemblance to the same unadulterated article as it was in slavery times.

IN the reports and discussions relative to the Bankers' Convention, at Saratoga, the impression has been made that they were favorable to immediate and enforced resumption of specie payments. This is incorrect. The resolution adopted was as follows: *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention it would be the effort of every good citizen to hasten the day when every promise of our Government to pay a dollar, should be honestly redeemed in coin. So far from this meaning enforced and immediate resumption, the discussion had while it was pending showed that there were none present who favored immediate resumption, or thought it possible. They felt that every citizen should render what aid he might to the Government to bring about resumption at an early date,—to which none object. The attempt, however, to rank the bankers as favorable to forced resumption is shown by the above to be out of place. They are men of sense, and prefer to keep the business of the country active, and to reach resumption through increased prosperity.

WE HATE the pleasure of commending to the attention of such as enjoy ecclesiastical controversy a fresh and living subject, especially applicable to these soft, juicy, summery times. It has its origin in England, and has already run the course of one ecclesiastical court. Cook, the minister, refused the communion to the parishioner Jenkins, because the latter, a few years before, had issued a book, denying the personality of the Devil. This lack of faith in an important individual was considered very detrimental to the soundness of the parishioner's spiritual life. He brought suit, however, against the minister for refusing the communion. The suit involved the direct issue of the Devil's personality, and the Dean took a year after the suit was entered to consider this very interesting question. His opinion is, that "unless we impute error and deceit to the writers of the New Testament, we must unqualifiedly accept the doctrine touching the personality of the Devil as true." We have not investigated the subject very minutely, but will be glad to have the opinion of the editor of the *Leader* on it, as we think he fully comprehends it.

GENERAL CASS was at one time President of the United States, although his name has never appeared in the list of those distinguished patriots. His Presidency came about in this way: President Taylor died on Saturday, and Vice President Fillmore not being at Washington, the President of the Senate, General Cass, became President of the United States until the following Monday, pending Mr. Fillmore's inauguration.—*Exchange.*

It often happens, that errors like the above are committed unthinkingly. General Cass, admitting that he had been elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, during the absence of the Vice President, could not step in between him and the succession to the Presidency. The Constitution devolves the succession on the Vice President, and Mr. Fillmore held this office. Admit that until he was qualified he did not succeed to the office, and it is also true that General Cass did not take the oath of office, and hence was not President. If Mr. Fillmore did not immediately succeed to the office there was an *interregnum* for a day,—the office being vacant. But General Cass was never President of the United States.

IT is difficult and generally ungratifying to seek to penetrate dense ignorance and stupidity; and it might seem uncourteous to attempt "to answer a fool according to his folly." The GAZETTE undoubtedly thinks that immediate efforts to enforce specie payments are unnecessary; and that the immediate need is to revive business and satisfy those who wish labor and food. We have said this repeatedly, and will probably repeat it again and again. But in all our articles we have held and argued that specie resumption was to be ultimately reached. We believe that the best method of reaching it is by reviving business,—not depressing it. But all this is totally different from the Ohio platform. It proposes to destroy our National banking system, substitute State banks and an enlarged volume of greenbacks, and to make customs as well as all other dues to the Government payable in greenbacks. This alone would simply break down our monetary system, and our national credit. But Governor Allen and Sam. Cary enlarge upon this, and propose the issue of enough greenbacks to pay our bonds. This is repudiation, pure and simple. So much for that. As Congress, by the act of 1859, defined exactly what it meant by the law of 1862 and distinctly specified that the bonds should be paid in gold,—we can hardly see why even the *Post* should be so stupid as to discuss that question. That the act of 1862 supercedes the act of 1869 will not, we judge, be assumed. The *Post* is careful to state that the law of 1862 made greenbacks legal tenders receivable in payment of all debts due to the United States, except duties on imports,—all of which is true; but these bonds are debts of the United States,—quite a different thing. We feel interested to know if the *Post* will have enough influence with its party to induce it to adopt the Ohio vagary. It is the only Democratic paper we see that has the stupidity requisite to its support.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

The split between the Tammany and anti-Tammany factions, in New York, has at last been formally accomplished, and the rebellious element have elected a county committee and effected an organization. Such men as Robert J. Roosevelt, Thomas J. Creamer, Joseph B. Flanders, and others, are leaders in the movement, and claim to have a majority of the Democracy on their side. The account these reformers give of Tammany show exactly the nature of the organization which governed the Democratic party of New York till within a few days. Mr. Roosevelt said that "Nobody not a time-server, not a tool, could be heard in the council of the Democratic party as represented by Tammany Hall. No freedom of opinion was permitted, no utterance of free thought was tolerated. Last year they expelled John Fox because he did not agree with John Kelly and John Morrissey. This year they expelled John Morrissey because he did not agree with John Kelly, and James Hayes. The people had heard a great deal about the reorganization of Tammany, about the new men to be placed at the head and the new measures to be promoted. But they had only heard these promises; they had not seen their fulfillment. The same old Ring existed as of old, only under a different name. Instead of a Tweed Ring, it was a Kelly Ring, equally dangerous to the rights and interests of the people. Where were the reforms? The same extravagance in high places, the same high taxes as of old existed, the debt of the city was being piled up at an enormous rate, and the only reform Tammany could boast of was a reduction of laborers' wages from two dollars to one dollar and sixty cents per day. And that was the great Tammany reform, to cut down the hard-earned wages of the men who are the true support of the country—the true supporters of whatever party they act with!" The other speakers were equally definite in their allegations of corruption and wrong-doing, and in the statement that this organization had ruled the party up to that time.

The address of the new County Committee was even more sweeping in its charges than were the several speakers. It declares that Tammany, by developing the most rigid system of centralization known in this country, had succeeded in controlling the party throughout the State for ten years, and this in the face of the known corruptions of the organization. Morrissey is declared to have been put out, because he became too familiar with the workingmen. The new organization will fight Tammany, but with what success remains to be seen. In the meantime, we have the valuable testimony of those who acted with Tammany, but have now turned against it, that with all its corruptions it governed the party down to the present, and was the exponent of Democracy in New York, and in its shining example in all the country. Tilden and Seymour have been identified with it, and even since the Morrissey disruption, Governor Tilden visited Saratoga that he might arrange a compromise, and settle the difficulty. With these facts before us we are prepared for a few comments.

1. It is evident that the Democratic party, repudiated by the people when Lincoln was elected, and which was then wicked and corrupt enough to plunge the country into civil war in the interest of slavery, is still, in its leadership and management, as corrupt and vicious as it has been at any time.

2. That despite all the uprisings of the people, and the assurances of reform, which at times were made to seem real by changes of leadership, the same corrupt and evil spirit has controlled the organization from the beginning until now.

3. That by the confession of those who knew the inside workings of their party, there has not been, at any time, a purpose to change their general corrupt practices, the aim at all times being merely to deceive the people, and retain hold on power. This plan was carried out, amid all the promises that were indulged, or securing reforms that were made.

4. What is thus proven of the Democracy of New York, is presumably true of the party elsewhere. Its cries of reform have been blinds; its apparent movements for reform have either been deceptive or trifling. The spirit of dishonesty so completely saturates the leaders that they have never honestly intended to carry out any reform. In all the operations of that party, when entrusted with power, we do not remember a single instance in which reform, for the sake of reform, was consummated. Tammany, in this, is fairly illustrative of its party.

5. This is particularly true of the party in this State. It was entrusted with the control of the House of Representatives, under pledges, freely given, of economy and reform. Some of these pledges were specific. The outcome was a session, distinguished by increased expense, as compared with preceding years, and of no importance so far as law-making and reform were concerned. Worse than this, reformatory laws were repealed, and the State injured rather than benefited by the session.

6. In the light of these facts, we ask the people whether it is wise or safe to trust the Democracy at all. If their record to date is such as it is thus proven to be, what basis is there for trusting them further? That it is, just as we represent it, is shown by the fact that the evidence comes from the best men within their party. We state these things that the people may see that their true policy is to give a triumphant majority for the Republican candidates.

"That Financial Problem."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

TEMPERANCEVILLE, July 28, 1875.

In Tuesday's issue of the GAZETTE, I see an article titled the "Financial Problem," being a review of a new monetary system by Edward Kellogg, written by L. B., of Monongahela city. The review, as far as I am able to understand it, is an excellent production, and the most of his conclusions are logically and correctly drawn. But there are some portions of that review to which I feel bound to take exceptions, not for the sake of controversy, but from the fact that the statements there made are calculated to set the condition of the miners in a false light before the public, which might be damaging to their interests at this time, in their dispute with their operators on the wages question.

It is said by L. B. that when mining is four cents per bushel, that good miners make four dollars per day, or a thousand dollars a year of two hundred and fifty days. With all due deference to the writer, my experience in the mines and among miners compels me to say this is not the case. The miners in this valley for the last eight years have made no such money. But perhaps L. B. speaks from the book. If so, would he be kind enough to give the public the advantage of the statistics, by which it can be shown that the miners of the Monongahela river make a thousand dollars a year. To the law and the testimony; if the miners do make that amount, the pay roll of their employers will show it.

As an offset L. B. (I presume to show that the miners are well paid,) says that the miner is not impeded in his labor by the variations of the temperature of the atmosphere. But L. B. must know that there may be other conditions of the atmosphere than that of the variations of the temperature, to interfere with the progress of human labor. The mine may be heavily charged with carbonic acid gas, as they often are, that is very injurious to the health and life of the miner; or light carbureted hydrogen gas may be pent up in some corner of the mine, like a magazine of gun-powder or nitro-glycerine, that may be exploded at any moment, sending the most of the inmates of the mine in an instant into an eternal world. And what care must be exercised by the miner in watching the treacherous horse back that hangs over his head, lest it fall and crush him to death in a moment. These are some of the impediments that miners have to meet with in the following of their vocation that the general public know but very little about, and L. B. has seen fit to leave out of his calculations, for what reason he knows best himself. Bad management and waste are prevailing errors of the laboring classes generally, says L. B. This conclusion may exist more in fancy or imagination than in fact. What may be deemed waste by one class may be considered by another no waste at all. For instance a rich man's lady may dress in silks and satins, and it be thought no waste whatever; but let a poor man's woman do the same and by some it would be deemed the height of waste and extravagance. The rich man may smoke his fine Havanas, and indulge in his champagne and no waste, but if the poor man uses anything better than a common toby, or drinks any thing stronger than beer, he is a wasteful scoundrel and ought to be sent to some reformatory school to learn the principles of economy. I am free to admit that there is too much waste and bad management, but all classes are guilty, the speculating classes as well as the laboring classes, to which I would say, brother take the beam from thine own eye, and you will see more clearly to take the mote out of thy brother's eye. L. B. further says the "union leaders do not seek to correct the wasteful habits of the laboring classes, but disturb the relations of capital and labor." This is a gross misrepresentation of facts. What are the true relations of capital and labor? L. B. says their interests are mutual. If their interests are mutual, then the proper distribution of the products of their united efforts ought to be mutual also. Capital has no more right to say what labor's remuneration shall be, than labor has to say what the profits on capital shall be. But the two together, by mutual consent and agreement, ought to determine what the award or profit of each shall be. This is the natural and consequently the true relation that subsist between capital and labor; and until this principle is recognized and acted upon, there never will be absolute harmony in the business marts of the world. To bring about this much to be desired object is the grand object of all true leaders of business. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE ARCHBOLD.

POLITICAL NOTES.

MR. A. H. DILL declines being a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

COSHOCTON COUNTY, Ohio, under Democratic rule, is mourning a "shrinkage" of $19,786 in its county funds. So it goes all around.

THE Portland *Press* says that the Pendleton party, instead of hard-money Democrats, ought to be called "hard-up-for-money Democrats."

A KANSAS Democratic paper nominates Sanford E. Church, of New York, for the Presidency. Democratic journals, generally, in that section, seem to be looking eastward for a candidate.

CONGRESSMAN KERR is reported to have returned to Indiana from Washington, badly discouraged about his prospects for the Speakership, and very despondent about the outlook for the Democratic party.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "Cassius M. Clay takes two hours to tell why he left the Republican party. We can tell it in less than two minutes: Because the President would not reappoint him Minister to Russia."

POLITICS are in full blast in California just now. The names of the Gubernatorial candidates are: Irwin, Democratic; Phelps, Republican; Bidwell, Independent, and Lovett, Temperance. All four of the candidates claim to be opposed to railroad monopolies.

THE Republicans of the IVth Congressional District of Maine will hold their Convention on August 12, and the Democrats will follow with theirs on August 17. The Republican candidates are numerous, and the contest for the nomination will be sharp. The Democrats will probably nominate Mr. J. C. Madigan.

PERSONAL.

MOODY and Sankey sailed for America on Wednesday.

MR. JAMES LICK is said to be steadily improving in health.

THE Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, will return home from Europe in September.

MR. AMASA WALKER is in such poor health that he is obliged to abstain from all writing whatever.

CONGRESSMAN CHESTER W. CHAPIN, of Springfield, Mass., was formerly a stage-driver, and is said now to be worth $10,000,000.

TOM SAYERS, son of the noted pugilist, is a jockey, and has been riding at Saratoga. He is said to resemble his late father remarkably.

MRS. JEMIMA GRAVES, a granddaughter of General Ethan Allen, was recently on a visit to Springfield, Mass. She was over 100 years of age.

IT is Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and not his father, who will deliver the oration at the college in Oshkosh, Michigan, on September 28. The incorrect statement has been going the rounds of the various papers.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD, the well known manufacturer of patent medicines, who has been abroad for nearly four years, arrived in Boston on Friday night, in good health and spirits. He proposes to launch out into business again.

MRS. T. M. JACKSON, the widow of Stonewall Jackson, has received $5,000 from the executor of Wade H. Bolton, of Memphis, Tenn., being half the sum willed her. The personal property of Mr. Bolton is valued at about half a million.

THE Rev. W. H. H. Murray's congregation have purchased land in Boston for the new church, at a cost of $40,000. The church is to be built at a cost of not more than $175,000, and it is hoped the building will be completed by the time the year's lease of Music Hall has expired.

THE following Internal Revenue appointments have been made: Storekeepers—James L. Horr, Fourth district of Tennessee, and George O. Butler, First district of Tennessee. Gaugers—John B. Leathers, Colorado; August Brown, Sixth district of Indiana, and James Linton, First district of Ohio.

THE Marquis of Lorne ventured into the tent of the Prince of Wales at a garden-party near London, recently, and was immediately ejected by his brother-in-law's order, because he had not a special invitation. If Lorne does not indulge in some solid pounding before long, Americans, at least, will think their sympathy for the young man wasted on a worthless object.

GEN. and Senator Burnside is trying to relieve himself of the cramped feeling that every one experiences when in Little Rhody by a visit to Long Branch. In reply to a remark that the place seemed to agree with him, the General replied: "Oh, yes, I feel a sense of freedom here that is perfectly delightful. The fact of it is, I always like to get out of Rhode Island. I like to be where I can stretch my legs without being sued by my neighbor for trespass."

GENERAL ALEXANDER HAMILTON, son of the great Alexander Hamilton of American history, died in New York Monday evening, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Hamilton was born in New York on May 16, 1786, and was consequently in his ninetieth year at the time of his death. He served in the war of 1812 as General in command of the old Sandy Hook Fort, and took active part in many of the minor engagements which were fought at that time. At the time of the lamentable duel between his father and Aaron Burr, which was fought at Hoboken in 1804, the late Mr. Hamilton was attending school in New York.

MR. DAVID JEFFRIES, who was town treasurer of Boston about a century ago, was recalled to the memory of Boston citizens last week by some workmen who were repairing Faneuil Hall. Lifting a loose board in the floor of the attic, they discovered a lot of old documents and letters, bearing date from 1640 to 1800. They were all the property of Mr. Jeffries, and have been claimed by the city. One of the papers contained the tax-list for 1797, which amounted to $59,010.63. Another paper shows the tax-list of Richard Gridley, who planned the fortifications of Bunker Hill, and there were several others of interest and value.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

AN evidence of reviving trade in Canado is given in the movement of boats in the grain carrying trade.

FOR the first time in the judicial history of Montana a man has just been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

IN the boot of a Californian, who was picked up in an insensible condition on a New York street and taken to the hospital, over $1,000 in gold and silver coin was found.

THE Connecticut Legislature has granted to the Sharp's Rifle Company of Hartford, a special charter giving valuable privileges and extending their capital stock $1,000,000.

A FIELD of lava fifty miles square has been discovered in Southern Utah by the geologists of the Wheeler expedition, and one of 200 square miles in Arizona and New Mexico.

BOSTON has 476 public schools, 63 banks, 163 hotels, 196 churches and religious associations, 14 courts, 138 constables, between 900 and 1,000 lawyers, and 189 newspapers and periodicals.

AN order for 445 miles of lead pencils was recently received by a New York firm. To make them 8,000 feet of cedar lumber are required, and after they are made they will load six freight cars.

ONE Buffalo census taker has certified to deaths by "collary," "millifymation symptoms," "lunges diseased," "eresipilus," "nuraligea and rumatism," "Sumer complaint" and "cansor."

THE annual meeting of the Turners of Minnesota will be held at Mankato on the 24th and 25th of August, and will be attended by from four to five hundred Turners from various parts of the State.

A SINGULAR accident, attended by a fatal result, occurred recently at Charlestown, Mass. Mrs. Hiram J. Nason was with another lady swinging in a hammock on the roof of the house, one of the ropes being attached to a staple on the chimney. The husbands of the ladies were swinging them, when suddenly the chimney toppled over, and Mrs. Nason was instantly killed.

THE latest method of attempting to close Corbin's saloon, in Westville, Ohio, occurred last Saturday night, when the front of the building was made fragrant by a lot of ancient hens' eggs. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Corbin for violating the ordinance recently passed by the village Council regulating saloons. Corbin says he will run his place until the law shuts him up.

THE Marine Disasters during July, by fire, shipwreck, collision or other casualty, happening to vessels belonging to or bound to or from American ports, numbered 18. Two steamships have been lost, the Albottsford of Liverpool, wrecked whilst on a voyage from Philadelphia to that port, and the Eastport of San Francisco, wrecked in the Pacific Ocean. Five barks, one brig and ten schooners have also been lost.

STRANGERS, if you have an hour or two to wait in this city before train-time, just step around to any of the newspaper offices and turn over the exchanges. That is the pleasantest known way of whiling away a few spare moments, and, if you succeed in passing by the spring-guns and man-traps in the passages, the editor will be most happy to entertain you with lively conversation and a club—he has nothing else to do, as a rule.

THE news that there is a chance for the reopening of the Beecher trial will be received by all decent people with a shudder of disgust. The responsibility of bringing the case before the public is a very heavy one. Mr. Tilton's attorney of course maintains that he has fresh evidence; but after the public production and public abandonment of the story of Loosier and Price this declaration will be received with allowances.

A VICKSBURG boy got hold of a newspaper the other day which said that hot drinks were more cooling to the system than cool beverages. He emptied a handful of ground pepper into the coffee-pot, in order to test the experiment, and soon after breakfast he was heard confessing to his father his disbelief in domestic recipes of any kind whatever. The father used a barrel stave to aid his side of the argument.

THE bees have become very bold in El Paso, Ill., and cluster around the beer faucets in the beer-shops. A thirsty man who was drinking a glass of beer the other day was horrified to feel one of the insects fly in his mouth, apparently intent on having a sip of the beverage before it disappeared down his throat. He has not been able to taste anything since, and his tongue has swollen so as to be with difficulty confined behind his teeth.

SUMMER RESORT GOSSIP.

THERE is trouble at Cape May because colored people mingle with the white bathers.

BALTIMORE sends some of her prettiest and most noted belles to Cape May this season, and their costumes are fearfully and wonderfully made.

EX-MINISTER BANCROFT gives literary matinees at his Newport cottage, and everybody goes, as the saying is. George is an excellent host of the 1812 school.

WATERING-PLACE patronage is this season a third less than usual. Economic necessities are the cause. But next year the hotel keepers look for a Centennial harvest.

YOUNG men are wanted all along the line of the watering places, and those who are destined to be maiden ladies until the day of their death, regard it as a sin and a shame because eligible beaux do not put in an appearance. There are as many young men as there used to be, but there is not as much currency lying about to pay hotel bills with—hence the absence of the desired youths.

LITERARY CHAT.

IN Great Britain only three printers are authorized to publish the English Bible.

THE late Michael Levy left 17,000,000 francs, all made in publishing French literature.

1875 is a hard year on newspapers. Since the 1st of January, 365 journals have suspended.

THERE are 800 paper mills in the United States, with a capital of $40,000,000, and producing $70,000,000 worth per annum.

THE Dean of Ely is writing a book entitled "The Fall of the Republic," but which republic the Dean of Ely undertakes has not been made known.

THE latest novelty in scientific bookmaking is a treatise on all the woods or forest trees of Europe, illustrated by 150 specimens sawed in sections of the woods themselves.

Three West Point Hazers Defeated by a New Cadet.

The best thing yet in the way of West Point reports is the story of a new cadet, Irwin, who entered the institution in June. One night last week, as Irwin was walking his post about midnight, several of the older cadets of a class higher undertook to haze him, and aimed to roll him down the side bank of Fort Clinton. Instead of yielding he stabbed one of his assailants with the bayonet of his musket, and then clubbed his weapon and put it on the heads of the two others. The proud spectacle of the three older boys attacking one younger closed pleasantly in the complete defeat of the three. They had to be taken to the hospital on litters. It was a capital performance for Irwin, and if he is allowed to finish his course he will make a good man for the army. People, however, can begin to expect stories of the misinterpretation of motive and of the perfectly innocent designs of the hazing party, and so on. The fact remains that Annapolis and West Point both have a very bad name for hazing, and now that a cadet has been found able and willing to punish a cowardly party who attacked him, it is to be hoped that he and they too will be suitably rewarded, and that his conduct may serve to warn against such performances hereafter.

ANOTHER CENTENNIAL.

Forthcoming Celebration of the Attack on Gloucester.

One hundred years ago next Monday the British sloop-of-war Falcon, Captain Lindsay, which had been one of the fleet engaged in the Battle of Bunker Hill six weeks before, had a lively set-to with the people of Gloucester, Mass., then a quiet little seaside village, now the newest of Massachusetts cities. The Falcon had been cruising off the coast for several days, making an occasional raid on shore to procure provisions and looking out for vessels due from the South and foreign parts at Salem and other neighboring ports. On the previous 5th of August Captain Lindsay had despatched a barge with fifty men to Coffin's Beach, near Squam Harbor, to get a supply of sheep from the neighboring pastures. Old Major Coffin, with a few men from his farm and vicinity —not more than five or six—suspecting his design, repaired to the beach, and from behind some sand knolls kept up such a brisk firing upon the barge as it approached that the officers in command, supposing a whole company of soldiers to be lying in ambush, concluded to put back to the sloop-of-war without effecting the object of the expedition. It is said that a bullet from the Major's musket striking the clasp of the superior officer's sword-belt accelerated his movements materially.

After this repulse Captain Lindsay stood off towards Salem, with the intention of intercepting two schooners which were expected at that port from the West Indies. When they hove in sight in consort he gave chase and captured one. The other took refuge in Gloucester Harbor. He sailed up with his prize and anchored off the town, and fitted out two barges with fifteen men each, armed with muskets and swivels, and a whale boat with a lieutenant and six marines, with the design of boarding and capturing the runaway. But in the meantime the militia and townspeople assembled hastily on the wharves, and when the barges came within range discharged a volley of shots at their crews, which killed three men and wounded the lieutenant. Whereupon the remainder turned and rowed back hastily to the Falcon. It is to be presumed that Captain Lindsay was very wroth at this adventure. An eye-witness of the scene that followed described it thus:

"Upon this Lindsay sent the other schooner and a small cutter to attend him, well armed, with orders to fire upon the *damned rebels* wherever they could see them, and that he would in the meantime cannonade. He immediately fired a broadside upon the thickest settlements and stood with a *diabolical pleasure* to see what havoc his cannon might make. 'Now,' said he, 'my boys, we will aim at the *damned Presbyterian Church.* Well, my brave fellows, one shot more and the *house of God will fall before you.*' While he was thus venting his *hellish rage* and setting himself as it were *against Heaven*, the Almighty was on our side. Not a ball struck or wounded an individual person, although they went through our houses in almost every direction among our women and children."

It is fair to presume that the reporter of 1775, being an ardent patriot and anxious to inflame the hearts of his countrymen against the enemies of America, toned up the conduct and language of the British Captain, in this account, to concert pitch. If Lindsay were the raging infidel and contemner of the "house of God" herein represented, he paid dearly for his blasphemy, for in the battle which ensued he was soundly thrashed and lost half of his command. The Americans kept up the firing and succeeded in the end in boarding and capturing both schooners, two barges and a boat, and taking thirty-five prisoners, several of whom were wounded. The American loss during the engagement was two killed and one wounded. The Falcon lay sullenly out at anchor during the night, and the next morning sailed away to Boston to tell how the rude provincials again had shown the spirit and ability to fight the trained warriors of the Old World.

Great preparations are making in Gloucester to honor the centennial of the fight on next Monday.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Assets January 1, 1875, $778,351.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at office.
Board of Managers—Geo. A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Park Hair Dressing Saloon
Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at
JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Glass Shades!
For Wax Work and Ornaments.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, near Sixth.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. app:57

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
BY
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

THE AMERICAN
Sectional Steam Boiler Co.,
Manufacture the celebrated
WEIGAND BOILER
The only Boiler scientifically constructed so as to secure perfect circulation.
NEEDS NO CLEANING.
Costs comparatively nothing for repairs.
Absolute safety from destructive explosions.
Saves 25 per cent. in fuel.
Simple in its construction.
Any ordinary engineer can run it.
Over 18,000 horse power in daily use running Rolling Mills, Factories, &c.
Any quantity of pamphlets, testimonials and other information call or address the Company at their office.
No. 27 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
u63:TTHS

VERDICT
In Favor of Howe's Standard Scales.

We, the undersigned, comprising *all the wholesale Butchers* of Chicago, are using the IMPROVED HOWE STANDARD SCALES, and after using Fairbanks' and other Scales, do find that the Improvements in the HOWE Scale render it the *best.*
We use a scale *severely*, and find the HOWE to be *the strongest.*
We daily *weigh thirty thousand dollars worth of meat*, to the retail markets, in various quantities, and require our *large scales to weigh small fractions of a pound.*
This merit we have *found* is *alone* possessed by the IMPROVED HOWE, and is maintained after the most severe and longest tests, being attributable to the patent chilled iron balls between the platform and knife edges, on which all friction is received, thus preserving the fine edge of the pivots on which the correct and delicate action of a scale depends.
We also find the IMPROVED HOWE SCALES *the most economical*, not needing the frequent repairs that Fairbanks' and other scales do.

DAWSON & MILLER,	PERVEY & ANDERSON,
JOEL ELLIS,	ARMOUR & THOMPSON,
BAYNES BROS.,	WALL & JAGGER,
DENNIS O'CONNOR,	J. SWEENY & SONS,
P. & K. CASH,	SCHMUTZ & BAUER,
PH. DYCKMAN,	G. RIEBLING,
WILLIAM MOORE,	M. R. LEYDEN,
O'MALLEY BROS.,	O. G. SMITH.

ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.
63 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa,
1313 Main street, Wheeling, W. Va.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
WEDNESDAY, August 4
We have just received and have now on exhibition a very fine line of the newest shades in
Colored Dress Silks,
Beautiful and choice colors, at a bargain.
Our stock of BLACK DRESS SILKS, Striped Silks and Silks in evening shades, will be found very full and complete in all grades, at
Very Low Prices.
BLACK DRESS GOODS,
Full Mourning Dress Goods!
An unusually fine stock of Black Alpacas, all qualities, 25c a yard and upward. Extra good value for quality.
Our line of BLACK CASHMERES which during the season has given such universal satisfaction to buyers has been completely replenished, and prices lower than before.
A Full Assortment of
COLORED DRESS GOODS!
Of all kinds at Lowest Prices.
We also continue to offer our standard bargains in
Yard wide Linen Suitings, only 15c
Gray Mohairs, worth 37½c, only 15c.
Japanese Silks, usually sold at 25c, only 12½c.
Summer Grass Cloths, only 12½c.
New variety desirable Dress Goods only 12½c.
Plaid Grenadines, extra value, only 25c.
Colored Dress Goods, very fine hue, only 25c.
Unexcelled Bargains
IN
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS
JUST OPENED
AT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL.
New Colored Silks, in Medium and Seal Browns, Navy and Light Blue, Dark and Medium Slate, White and Cardinal Pekin Stripe.
Sash Ribbons in Navy Blue, Medium and Seal Brown and Cardinal.
A full assortment of Windsor Ties in Crape and Twilled Silks in all shades. Gros Grain Ribbons to match
Our line of Black Silks is full and complete in all kinds, from Lining Silk at 75 cents per yard, to finest quality of Gros Grain Dress Silk, which we are selling during the summer months at reduced figures.
Special bargains offered in Light and Black and White Stripe Summer Silks.
Attention is directed to bargains in the line of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
FINE FANCY STRIPED
AND
PLAIN COLORED HOSIERY,
Closing out on counter.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Fine Flowers, Roses, Buds & Feathers
Now in Stock.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Neck Ruchings and
Swiss Plaitings.
Fine English Lisle Gloves,
For Ladies, 1 to 4 button; for Men, 1 and 2 button, at reduced prices.
A SPECIAL BARGAIN IS OFFERED IN GENUINE
Alexander Black Kid Gloves,
1 button at $1, 2 button at $1.50 per pair.
Our Zephyr Department during the summer months receives careful attention. The assortment of CANVAS of every description in White and Colors, for Zephyr Work, CANVAS PATTERNS for filling in, Perforated CARD BOARD, Paper Patterns and Fashion Books, Fitting Silks, Zephyr and Germantown Yarns in full and complete.
Orders by mail for goods in any department of our store will receive prompt and particular attention.
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE.

SUMMER RESORTS.
ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island,
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Will open for the reception of guests July 1st

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 5, 1875.

A larger volume of transactions was reported at the banks yesterday, accounted for by the improving weather. The view is generally expressed that the recent storm exerted a very depressing influence on trade. The fact that growing crops were so generally and largely injured, and the unexampled continuance of the storm served to depress the people, and impair confidence. The immediate operations of business, and the operations at the banks, look favorably toward a fair increase of activity in business during the coming Fall. The aspects of trade in surrounding cities also have the same tendency. We thus think that with the passing away of the temporary depression created by the storm, we will have a revival of trade, which will steadily increase until we have a full volume of business once more. Money continues excessively abundant in this market, and while some of the banks have sucking diversity of accounts that they are enabled to keep the most of their money employed, the great majority of them would be glad to increase their loans from twenty to thirty per cent. above the present amounts.

We note that there is now a very large amount of money offered in this market on mortgage of either business or a good class of residence property at eight per cent. per annum. There has in fact been a decline of about one per cent. per annum in the rates of interest for this class of loans in the last four months. In the early part of the current year there were a few loans at eight per cent., but they were confined to the choicest business property, whereas now money is offered at eight per cent. on a class of residence property which four months ago would not have been accepted at a less rate than nine per cent. We except from these remarks certain of our savings banks, which have uniformly loaned their money on first mortgages at eight per cent.

Rumors of more failures of cotton and sugar houses were prevalent in New York, but there seems to have been no foundation for them. The New York *Commercial* says: "We are not without some apprehension that through the failure of the Commercial Warehouse Company on Wednesday, ugly complications in the Cuba trade would ensue, and all that could then be hoped for was that the warehouse receipts would be all right. As to their banking operations, whether with Cuba or at home, we have no confidence that the results or outcome will prove fortunate for either creditors or stockholders."

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113	5-20's 1867	120¾
U.S.6's, 1881, coup.	120⅝	" 1868—coupons	120⅝
5-20's 1862	114¾	" 10-40's	114¾
" 1864	116	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865	119	New 5 per cents	115¼
" 1865, new	119⅛	10-40's—coupons	117¼
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen.	103⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	19½
Erie	14⅜	Union Pacific	73¾
I. C.	88	Toledo & Wabash	5¾
C. & I. C.	4	Harlem	134
Pf.	30¼	Adams Express	100½
Do. Pref.	50¾	American Express	49½
Michigan Southern	61⅜	U. S. Express	42½
Do. Guaranteed	62	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	87
North Western Com	41⅞	Quicksilver	15¾
Do. Pref.	55	Fort Wayne	97⅛
Rock Island	108½	Hannibal & St. Jos.	23¾
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	93	Do. Pref.	40
Pacific Mail	39½	Iron Mountain	18
Western Union Tel.	81		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R.(S)	50⅜	Cen. Trans(S)	45⅝
Leh. Nav.(S)	49⅝	Penna.(S)	57⅜
U. Cos. of N. J.(S)	103⅜	A. V. R. R. 7-30s (A)	92⅝
Gt. Creek (W)	9⅝	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	74½
Lehigh Valley (S)	62		

NEW YORK, August 4, 1875.

The day in Wall street was a very quiet one and the markets devoid of any special feature. Gold opened at 112⅞ and closed at 113, all transactions of the day having been at these figures. The rates paid for borrowing were flat, 1, 2 and 1-64 per cent. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were strong, especially for Northwest consolidated gold coupon bonds, were taken in round lots at 88¾@88⅞. State securities were quiet. Tennessees old are lower. Stocks at the close were firm. The fluctuations of the day, except in Hannibal and St. Joseph, which declined from 24 to 23 and recovered to 23¾, were only ¼ to ¾ per cent. The transactions aggregated 35,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwest, 4,600 Lake Shore, and 3,800 Ohios.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, '81, 120⅜; 5-20s, '64, 115⅞; do '65, 119; do new, 118⅞; do '67, 120⅝; do '68, 120⅝; 10-40s, 115¼; coupons, 117; new 5s, 115⅝; currency 6s, 122½.

State Bonds.—Tennesse old, 50; do new, 49½; Virginia new, 37; do old, 37½; Missouri 6s, 101¼.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 83; Pacific Mail, 39½; Adams Express, 100½; Wells & Fargo Express, 80; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 42½; New York Central, 103⅞; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 20; Harlem, 34; do preferred, 32; Michigan Central, 64; Union Pacific, 73½; Lake Shore, 61½; Illinois Central 96½; Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern common, 41½; do preferred, 55; New Jersey Central, 109; Rock Island, 105½; St. Paul, 36½; do preferred, 59½; Toledo & Wabash, 5½; do preferred, 5½; Ft. Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 22; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 19½; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 153; Hannibal & St. Joe, 23; Delaware & Lackawanna, 20½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18½; Central Pacific, 101½; Union, 101¼.

LONDON, August 4—5 P. M.—Consols: money 94 9-16; account 94⅜ 5-20s '65, 107½; do '67, 108½; 10-40's, 106½; new 5s, 104½; N. Y. Central 98; Erie 13½; preferred 26.

PARIS, August 4.—Rentes 66f 10c.

FRANKFORT, August 4.—5-20s '62, 98½.

Exports of Wheat.

For the purpose of illustrating the rising importance of this article (wheat) in our exports we have compiled from the official records the following statement of the value of the national exports of wheat and flour from the year 1821 up to the present time:

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Yearly average for ten years ending	Flour.	Wheat.	Total.
1830	$ 4,964,308	$ 18,173	$ 4,922,481
1840	5,657,960	255,443	5,915,403
1850	10,049,189	1,864,187	11,607,376
1860	20,914,860	7,502,775	27,517,234
1870	22,571,364	29,593,869	52,165,233
The year			
1871	24,093,184	45,143,424	69,236,008
1872	17,955,684	38,915,060	56,870,744
1873	19,381,664	51,457,254	70,833,918
1874	29,258,094	101,421,459	130,679,353

For the twenty years ending with 1840, the exports averaged about $5,500,000 a year; during the next ten years the average export doubled; during the ten years ending with 1860, they rose to an average of $22,500,000; and even during the war decade, when so much labor was diverted from the field to the camp, the exports were doubled as compared with the ten preceding years. In 1871, the first year of the present decade, we exported $69,200,000, and last year the shipments rose to $130,600,000. In other words, the present export of wheat and flour is twenty-four times the value of that for the average of the twenty years ending with 1840.

This clearly shows what is the natural and inevitable drift of production in this country, and indicates where capital is to seek its chief employments and rewards. The competition between the agriculture of the two continents is at last coming out in our favor, and our true interest lies in affording every facility to the branch of industry in which our largest achievements won.—*N. Y. Daily Bulletin.*

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Trade movement was slow with commission houses and importers. Cotton goods were quiet, except cotton flannels and cheviots, which were in good demand. Dark prints are moving more freely, but small parcels Pacific prints and robes are reduced to 8½c. Ginghams are in fair request and steady. Wool flannels are doing better, but woolen goods for men's wear are dull.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 4, 1875.

The weather is the main subject of conversation in commercial circles, together with its probable effect upon general business, and while there is no question but the crops have been badly injured in some sections of the country, this one included, it is hoped that the reports have been exaggerated. A Chicago exchange, of Tuesday, says: "The damage to the crops is confined to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska and Northern Missouri. The districts upon which Chicago largely depends for supplies have not met with as severe losses as many others, and with prospects of clearing weather, the greater portion of the crops may be gathered in good condition." Furthermore, our dispatches from St. Louis and other points, west and south, report the weather clearing off, and it is sincerely hoped that the backbone of the rain storm has been broken.

APPLES—There is a continued steady demand, and we can report regular jobbing sales at $3@3.25 per bbl., according to quality and condition.

BERRIES—Sales of Blackberries at 17a 18c per quart. Whortle Berries, 15a16.

BUTTER—There is a continued active demand for the best grades, and prices are fully sustained; prime to choice solid packed, 22@24c; do. roll, 24a25.

BEANS—Navies, $2,15a2,25 per bu.

CHEESE—Is firm but unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 11a11½c.

EGGS—Continue very dull, and prices are weak but unchanged; 15a16.

FRUITS—Sales of Peaches at $1.50a2 per box; Plums, $4a4.50; Pears, $2a2.50 per box; Water Melons, $20a25 per 100; Cantelopes, $5a8 per 100; Tomatoes, $1.50a2 per box.

FLOUR—The market continues very firm, but prices have undergone no quotable change since the date of our last report. Spring wheat flours, $7a7.50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; winters, winters, $7.25a7.50 for red, and $7.75a8 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $6a6.25.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet, having, like almost everything else, been affected by the unfavorable weather. Sugars are weaker while Coffee, on the other hand, continues very firm, with every prospect at this writing of a further advance.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	12	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11⅝	Ex C Standard	10¼
Powdered	12	Dumpers	9¾@10⅛
Standard A	11	Porto Rico	9¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼	Refined Yellows	8½@10
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	21 @23	Roasted loose	27½
Rio Prime	24 @25	R. Java, ibpkgs	40
Rio Fancy	25 @24	R. Java, loose	38½
R. Rio, lb pkgs	28		
RICE.			
Rangoon, per lb	7½@8	Patna, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	8½@9		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues considerably excited, and in the present condition of affairs it is difficult to quote correctly; taking the average of the whole supply, into consideration, red winter could not be sold here under $1.43a1.45 and yield a margin for profit. Oats firmer and higher, with a very limited supply; mixed, 61a 62; white 65@64. Corn is also scarce and higher, although the demand is only fair; ear, on track, 79a81; shelled, free in elevator, 80a82. Rye—none arriving or offering, and, in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

HAY—There is some inquiry and a light supply of baled, and hence the recent sharp advance is still maintained; $22a25 per ton, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—In fair supply, but with a steady demand, prices are maintained; $2a 2,25 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 45a55c per pair.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog product continues steady, with a very fair demand, especially for Sugar-cured Meats, and prices are maintained:

Hams—Extra. C.		Lard-Prime Leafin	
P. S.	14	Do., in bbls	14¼
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11¾	Do., half barrels	14¾
Breast Bacon, S. C.	15	Lard-Ref. for sum-	
Dried Beef, Ex.	15	mer packing	14¾
Sugar Cured, old	15½	Do., in bbls	15¼
Beef Tongues Sugar		Do., in bbl's	15¾
Cured, ¶ doz	7 @9	Do., in pails	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do., 5 lb do	17
25lb Buckets	13¾	Do., 3 lb pails	18¼
Rump Butts	13¾	Do., 1 lb do	18
Clear Sides	13⅜	Do., 6 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, ¶ bbl	$22.00	Carbon Oil	
Mess Pork, ¶ bbl, short Mess Pork, in bbl, 200 lbs		Extra	
Lard Oil		Family Pork, pieces in bbl, 200 lbs	$21.50

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½a3.

SEEDS—Quotable at $2.90a3 per bu. for Timothy, and $8a8.25 for Clover.

TALLOW—In little demand, at 8c for prime Country, and 8¾a8¾ for best city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 4, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards from Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

Cattle.				
	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	13 cars	32 cars	38 cars	6 cars.
Monday	19 "	37 "	12 "	3 "
Tuesday	19 "	38 "	7 "	22 "
Wednesday	— "	18 "	14 "	27 "
Total	51 "	125 "	71	58 "
Same time last week	62 "	143 "	56	75 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Wholesale Dealers and Commission Merchants for the sale of Live Stock, at the Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, report concerning the market as follows:

The arrivals, as will be seen, have been light, as compared with the corresponding time last week, both of local and through consignments, and with a fair attendance of buyers, an average demand and diminished offerings, the market has ruled firmer, and prices on all grades were advanced from 10 to 20c per cwt. The improvement in prices as regards the finer grades of beef cattle, the supply of which was scarcely equal to the demand, although common and medium were also better. The falling off in the receipts may be attributed mainly to the fact that farmers are busily engaged looking after their crops, and then the recent heavy rains have caused many of the streams in the west to overflow their banks and bridges have been damaged and carried away to such an extent as to prevent shipments from many parts of the country. The eastern markets were better this week, in consequence of a light supply, which, of course, was not without its effect here, although the market to-day was not as good as some of the salesmen had expected it would be yesterday.

Notwithstanding the eastern markets were reported better, eastern buyers, particularly those from Philadelphia, took hold sparingly, determined if possible to prevent an advance, but in this they were unsuccessful; there were a great many country buyers, and they (the Philadelphians) were forced to pay an advance or do without cattle; in other words, there was considerable competition, and a steady, in consequence, had a decided advantage. The indications at this writing are that prices will be fully maintained during the balance of the week, unless the arrivals should increase largely, which is improbable.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400a1,500 steers	6,30a7,12
Good 1,200a1,300 steers	5,40a6,00
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	5,00a5,30
Common. 900a1,000 steers	4,50a5,00
Rough Cows, Stags and Bulls	3,00a4,00
Stockers, as to quality	3,50a4,50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

On Monday the run was light, unusually so, only one deck on sale, while on the day following (Tuesday) the receipts were more liberal, but an advance of fully a ¼ of a cent per pound was established, as compared with last week, and sustained, with very few remaining unsold at the close. The great proportion of the offerings were common in point of quality; good stock was scarce, in demand and sold readily at quotations. One drove of extra, averaging 102 lbs., brought 5,85, and another, averaging 90 lbs., 5,60; the former is considered an outside price, and should not be taken as a criterion of the market, except for something extra. To-day, the arrivals continuing comparatively light the market, particularly for good stock, was brisk at the following

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 95a100 lbs	5,35a5,60
Prime 85a90 lbs	5,00a5,25
Good 75a80 lbs	4,50a4,75
Fair 70a75 lbs	4,00a4,25
Common 70a75 lbs	3,50a3,75
Indianas, as per quality	4,00a5,50
Lambs dull; 50a60 lbs	5,25a6,00

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock is somewhat better than on Saturday and Monday, in consequence of very light receipts, and prices, especially for prime Philadelphia hogs, have been advanced 10a15c per cwt during the time in question. There has been little or no change in Yorkers since the date of our last report; they have been selling just about as fast as they arrived. The outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction that not only will prices hold their own, but that a further advance before the close of the week is not improbable, as increased receipts are not probable in the present condition of affairs.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	8,25a8,35
York Hogs	7,90a8,15
Grassers	7,60a7,80
Roughs	6,50a7,00

We would add a bunch of extra from Illinois—weighing 400 lbs., at 8,35; they were very fine, but entirely too heavy.

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos. We engage in no speculation. Commission, $10 per car.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BGIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 4.—Cotton firm and in fair demand at 14¼c. Flour: demand good at full prices at $6,50a8,50. Corn firm at 82a86c. Oats firm; new 64c; old 70c. Lard dull and unchanged. Bacon active; 9¾, 13a13¾c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1875.

There is but little to note in connection with this article that is really new or important. Business continues unsatisfactory, but it is hoped that there will soon be a change for the better. Crude was quoted at $1,12½ for immediate shipment at Parker, and Conduit certificates at 87½, to which is to be added 60c pipeage. Refined unchanged; Philadelphia delivery, 10¾; New York, 11; Baltimore, 11, with a large sale reported.

The Barrel trade continues quiet and unchanged; countries, $1,15@1,20; city make, $1,28@1,35.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
National O W	Warden F. & Co	570
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co	966
Livingston Bros.	Warden F. & Co	200
McKee & Son	McKee & Son	400
J. T. Stockdale	Central Ref. Co	250
Vesta O W	Geo Pohe	294
Citizens Ref. Co.	Geo. Pohe	300
W. P. Logan	J. P. Logan	208
Total		3424

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	National O W	1,567
Lockhart & F	Standard O W	1,411
J. Bushnell	Lily O W	474
B. S. Duncan	Citizens O W	223
O. J. Greer	Liona O W	284
Geo. M. Robinson	Bentals O W	148
Total		4,147

Cincinnati Horse Market.

The supply of stock is limited, and the demand is principally for sound smart streeters, ranging in price from $125 to $140 and $150. In the fifth street auctions during last week 225 head of all classes were sold, against 250 head for the preceding week Of last week's sales one carload of medium drivers ranging in price from $85 to $110, were shipped to Baltimore, and one carload of good drivers, ranging from $115 to $125, to New York City. General prices are unchanged, and are as follows: Plugs, $20a40; common work, $50a85; common drivers, $65a90; medium drivers, $90a120; street car, $85a110; Boston chunks, $85a120; good harness horses for home use, $120a150; extra harness horses, $150a200; heavy draft, $150, $200 and $300. In the Mule market prices are as follows: 14 hands, $75a90; 15 do., $110 a135; 16 do., $150a175.—*Commercial.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 4, 1875.

FLOUR—Very firm; holders asking higher rates.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No 1 Chicago $1,30; No 2 $1,28 spot; has sold at $1,25¼ spot; $1,26¼ seller August; No 3 $1,18½; rejected $1,05a1,06½. Corn: demand active and advanced; No 2 72¼c spot, or seller August; 73¾c seller September; rejected 69@69½c. Oats higher; No. 2 36c spot; 41c seller September. Barley in speculative demand and prices higher; $1,12½ seller August; $1,11½a1,12 seller all year. Rye quiet and higher; 82a86c spot; 82c seller September.

SEEDS—Demand good at full prices; timothy $2,35a2,65; clover $7,75a8.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and prices advanced; $21,50 spot; $21,62½a21,65 seller September. Lard: demand fair and prices advanced; $13,62½ spot; $13,80 seller September. Bulk meats dull and higher; shoulders 8½c; short rib 12c; short clear 12¼c.

WHISKY—Strong and higher at $1,18.

On call board wheat was lower; $1,28 August; $1,25¾a1,25½ September. Corn firmer and unchanged. Oats firmer; 35¾c; 45¾c August; 37½c September. Barley higher; $1,16 September. Pork 10c lower. Lard easy; $13,70a13,75 September.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Flour: demand fair and prices advanced; receipts 14,000 bbls; superfine western and state $5,10a 5,75; common to good $6a6,40; good to choice $5,40a6,85; white wheat extra $6,85a 7,30; extra Ohio $6,00a7,35; St. Louis $6,45 a8,50. Rye flour steady at $5,10a6,25. Cornmeal firm. $4,10a4,20. Wheat active; receipts 110,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring $1,32a1,41; extra white Michigan $1,60; No. 1 spring $1,49a1,50. Rye steady and firm; Canada in bond 95c. Barley firmer. Malt steady. Corn: receipts opened firmer and closed heavy and lower; receipts 94,000 bushels; western mixed by steamer 81a85 1-2c; do sail 85 1-2a88c. Oats active; receipts 4,000 bush; western mixed 45a47c; white western 47a51c. Hay firm; 75c. Coffee firm at 17 1-2a20c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8 1-8a8 5-16c; prime 8 7-16c. Molasses firm. Rice quiet. Petroleum quiet; crude 5a5 1-8c; refined 10 7-8a 11 1-8c. Rosin unchanged. Turpentine 31 1-2a32c. Eggs firm at 18a19c. Leather unchanged. Pork firmer, jobbing at $21,50 a21,62½. Cut meats dull. Middles dull; long clear, city, 12 1-2a12 3-4c. Lard firm; prime steam, old, 131-2a13 15-16c; new 13 1-4c. Butter unchanged. Cheese heavy at 5a11 1-2c. Whisky quiet and firm at $1,20 1-2.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—Flour active, extra $5,00@5,50; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6,50@7,50; high grades $7,50@8,00 Wheat quiet and steady; red $1,48@1,50; old $1,37@1,40; new amber $1,52@1,53; white $1,60. Corn active; mixed western and yellow 87@88c. Oats held firmer; white 66@68c; mixed 62@64c. Provisions steady. Pork quiet at $21,25@ 21,50. Whisky $1,20¼. Petroleum nominal; refined 10¾@10¾c; crude 5¼c. Cloverseed; $13,50@14,00. Butter higher; New York and Bradford county extra 30@32c; fancy 28@29c; western extra 24@26c; firsts 17@20¾c; rolls extra 20¼@22c. Eggs firm. Cheese quiet; western fine 10@10¼c. Eggs nominal.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 4.—Sugar quiet and steady; jobbing common 6¼c; fair to fully fair 8¼a8¾c; prime 9¾c. Molasses dull; quoted: common 40a45c; fair 50a55c; prime to choice 58a70c. Flour firm; stock light; fine $4,75; superfine $5a5,25; double $5,50a5,75; treble $6a7,75; choice $8a8,50. Corn firm at 85a94c. Oats firm at 65a67c. Bran scarce at $1,15. Hay dull at $28a29. Coffee firm; jobbing ordinary to prime 18½a 20¾c. Pork dull; held at $23,50; no buyers. Dry salt meats quiet; shoulders 9¼c. Bacon quiet and steady at 10¾a13¾c. Hams quiet; choice sugar cured 13½a14c. Lard: choice held; tierce 14½c; keg 15¼c. Cornmeal dull at $3,85.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 4—Flour strong, active and higher; western superfine $4,75a 5,25; extra $5a6; family $6,50a7,50. Wheat excited, strong and active; amber western $1,53; No. 2 red western $1,50. Corn dull; western mixed 86 1-2c. Oats dull; western mixed 62a63c; white 63a65c. Rye quiet; $1,00. Hay dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland $23a24. Provisions strong and quiet. Pork $22. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 9¼c; clear rib 12¾a12 1-2c loose; 9 1-2a12¾c packed. Bacon: shoulders 10¼a10 1-2c; clear rib 13¾a13¾c; hams 14 1-2a14¾c. Lard firm. Petroleum: crude 8 1-4c. Butter firm; western extra 25c.

Foreign.

LONDON, August 4.—Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do 8a8¼d. Turpentine 22¾8.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 7¼d; sales 7,000; sales of 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export and 700 American. Flour: extra State and western 25s. Wheat: No. 1 to No. 2 spring 10s 1d@10s 7d. Corn: mixed 34½. Pork: western prime mess 87½s. Beef 72½s. Lard 60s. Cheese 56s. Refined petroleum 9¾; spirits 8d. Tallow 41s.

ANTWERP, August 4.—Refined petroleum 24f.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—Cotton quiet and firm at 14¾c. Flour higher; family $7,75a8. Wheat scarce and firm; $1,70a 1,75. Corn quiet and firm at 73a76c. Oats quiet at 45a47c. Rye active at 98a93c. Pork: firm and held higher; $21,50a21,75; buyers inside. Lard firm; steam 13¾a13¾c; kettle 14¼a14¾c. Bulk meats quiet and firm at 8 5-8, 12a12¼c. Bacon quiet and firm at 9¾, 13a13½c. Whisky strong and unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 4.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 white Wabash $1,45; No 1 white Michigan $1,54; new $1,45; extra do $1.47; amber $1,51½ seller August; $1,51 seller September; No 2 do $1,40. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; high mixed 75½c cash, seller August and September; low mixed 68½c. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 seller August 39c; seller September 46¼c; white 65c; Michigan seller August 59c; seller September 46¼c.

Boston.

BOSTON, August 4.—Flour is in increased demand. Prices are tending upward, while receipts are small and the stocks of all kinds very much reduced. Western superfine $5a5,25; common extra $5,75a6,25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $6,25a7,50; Illinois $7a8,50; St. Louis $7a9,50; fancy Minnesota $7,25a9,50. Corn steady at 90a94c for mixed and yellow. Oats: 70a77c mixed or white.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 4.—Cotton quiet at 14¼c. Flour excited and higher; extra $5,50a6; A No 1 $6,25a6,50; fancy $9a9,25. Wheat active at $1,40a1,75. Corn advanced; 78a78¾c. Oats advanced; 70a75c. Rye nominal. Pork $21,24. Bulk meats 8¾a 8¾a10¼a12½c. Bacon 9¾a13¾a13½c. Lard quiet at 14¼a14¾c. Whisky firmer at $1,17.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 4.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm at 12¾a13c. Flour decidedly higher at $5,50a7,50. Oats firm at 75c. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; $1,25a1,40. Corn quiet, firm; 85c. Lard 14¾c. Bulk meats active; 9a 12½a13c. Bacon quiet; 10a13¾a14c. Sugar cured hams 13½c, all packed. Whisky steady and firm; $1,22.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 4.—Flour: demand chiefly speculative; prices firm. Wheat: full prices asked, but no demand; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,31 1-2; No. 3 spring $1,28½. Corn: demand fair; advanced; No. 2 78½c. Oats higher; No. 2 53c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 seller August $1,08½. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2 new 80c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 4.—Wheat firm; No 1 red $1,54. No 2 do $1,49. Corn steady; mixed shelled from store 81a82c; ears on track 78a79c. Oats better; No. 1 State 67c; No. 2 do 65c; white 68c. Petroleum quiet; standard white car lots 9¼c; Ohio State test 10¼c; small lots 1a2c higher.

Detroit.

DETROIT, August 4.—Flour: steady and firm at $7,00a7,50. Wheat strong and higher; extra $1,55; old $1,46; new No. 1 white Michigan $1,54; old $1,45. Corn dull; No 2 75c. Oats strong and higher at 63c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, August 4.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,42; extra white Michigan held at $1,58. Corn dull; high mixed 84 1-2c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 4.—Flour $7,00a 8,50. Wheat: red $1,45a1,50; amber $1,50a 1,55; white $1,60a1,70. Corn: car 70c; shelled 73c. Oats: 62a63c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, August 4.—Cattle: receipts 1,-649; total for week 7,508; market active and strong at yesterday's prices for good quality and a shade off common quality; sales 1,800 head. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,100; total for week 9,400; market fairly active and strong at last week's prices for all grades of sheep and lambs. Hogs: receipts 2,600; total for week 9,600; market only moderately active and demand light; corrected heavy hogs, 24a2c9 lbs, and fair to prime, $8,05a8,12 1-2; Yorkers, 180a195 lbs, $7,90; grassers not wanted.

CHICAGO, August 4.—Cattle: receipts 2,500; yesterday 5,500; market quiet and firm for good, others weak; through Texans $2,25a3,75, shipping $4,50a6,85; sales of good at $5,35,65; shipments 2,200 head. Hogs: receipts 9,000 head; yesterday 5,600; quiet and steady, closing rather heavy; sales at $7a8; light $7,65a7,85; heavy $7,40a7,65, shipments 3,800. Sheep: receipts 500; quiet and weak; poor to choice $2,75a4,50.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—Hogs steady and in fair demand; common $7,50a7,65, good $7,75a7,90.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Cotton firm at 14¾a14¾c; futures closed weak; August 14 5-32a14 3-16c; September 14¼a14 5-32c; October 13 31-32c; November 13 31-32a14c; December 14 1-32c; January 14 5-32a14 3-16c; February 14¾a14 13-32c; March 14 9-16a14 19-32c; April 14 25-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 4.—Cotton: demand better; sales 600 bales; prices strong and quotations unchanged; receipts 113 bales; no exports; stock 22,023 bales; unsold last evening 16,400 bales; on shipboard 5,-500 bales.

MOBILE, August 4.—Cotton nominal; middlings 14¾c; low middlings 13¾c; good to ordinary 13¾c; exports coast 2 bales.

CHARLESTON, August 4.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14¾c; low middlings 14c; good to ordinary 12¾c; net receipts 57; sales 150.

SAVANNAH, August 4.—Market quiet; middlings 13¾c; other grades irregular; net receipts 1 bale; sales 35 bales.

GALVESTON, August 4.—Market unchanged; middlings 13¾c; low middlings 13c; good ordinary 12c.

Wool.

BOSTON, August 4.—Wool is unchanged. Medium fleeces and combings and delaine fleeces are in request at full prices, but for other kinds there is very little inquiry, and fine wools are neglected. Considerable Wool is arriving. Stocks are now accumulating quite rapidly but there is no great pressure on the part of holders to realize. Sales: Ohio and Pennsylvania 47½a50c for fine and medium grades; Wisconsin and Michigan from 44a47c, and combing and delaine fleeces 52½a57c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—50 tierces hams, Rea H. & K; 1 box shoes, J. M. Hartford; 1 horse, C. Hartford; 10 pails tobacco, Prentiefield Bros; 42 sks wheat, McHenry & H; 1 bbl eggs, Caldwell & Co; 1 do whiskey, J. J. Speck & Co; 14 bdls d iron, 1 box castings, J. L. & W. H Hastings, 7 pkgs bags, 1 bbl rope, Godfrey & Co; 6 tubs butter, 2 kegs to, 4 bxs eggs, 8 bbls do, J. H. Loh & Co; 4 bw do, M. M. Rhiney & Co; 100 sks flour, 25 bbls do, Dunlevy Bro; 15 tcs beef, E. H. Myers & Co; 1 car e corn, James Graham; 5 sks rye, McHenry & H; 3 boxes p bottles, J.C. Buffum & Co; 2 organs, W. H. Shleb; 50 bxs starch, W. Haslage; 2 cars straw, G. A. Wormcastle; 25 tcs hams, F. P. Wiggins; 6 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 83 bdls g hides, W. Flaccus & Son; 200 sacks oats, J. Graham; 6 bars steel, Anderson & W; 3 cases tobacco, A. Schaub; 12 cads tobacco, 4 hhds do, Kramer & V; 3 bbls do, Bruce & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—19 barrels oil, S. M. Willock; 1 car o rails, Lewis O. & P; 1 do, W. H. Brown; 2 do 1 stone, Shoenberger B. & Co; 1 car shoes, D. Carter; 3 bbls castings; 1 bdl, Craig Bro; 1 carriage, A. V. R. R. Co; 4 bbls onions, Voigt M. & Co; 1 case eggs, G. L. Peabody; 27 boxes cheese, McIntire & B; 1 car iron, Nail Tube Works; 1 car shorts, R. H. Conway & Son; 9 pkgs rivets, W. P. Townsend & Co; do castings, F. Burnes; 6 cks hinges, Lewis O. & P; 2 cks ware, J. S. Layton; 8 cases cutlery, Logan G. & Co; 35 bxs h ware, Logan & Co; 10 bbls g ware, King, Son & Co; 6 doz brooms, J. H. Herfeld; 10 cases d ware, W. A. Meek; 7 bbls cabbages, J. H. Loh & Co; 7 do steel, Singer N. & Co; 3 do eggs, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 2 bxs lasts, F. Eisenlohr; 1 do, J. Thorn; 19 pcs iron, Moorhead & Co; 12 sks kegs, Fahnestock H. & S; 1 sk d peaches, J. S. Dilworth & Co. 5 bbls ware J. D. Dawes & Son.

PITTSBURGH, WASHING

HOME NEWS.

The Gazette for the Summer.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily GAZETTE sent to them by mail, by leaving their orders at the counting-room.

Dog Fighting.

Sam. French, the well-known dog fancier of this city, was arrested yesterday at the instance of Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, for keeping and training a dog for the purpose of fighting him. The accused was committed to jail but subsequently released on bail. He will have a hearing at four o'clock this evening before Alderman Anderson.

Centenarians in Clarion County.

Mr. J. J. Green, under date of Tylersburg, Clarion county, Pa., August 2, 1875, writes us:

"Mr. and Mrs. Alio, a couple residing within one mile of this place, are centenarians. The old gentleman was one hundred years old in May last, and the old lady celebrates her hundredth birthday this August, and she is able to shake hay this harvest. Our correspondent does not state what Mr. Alio is able to do, but we presume he cuts the hay that his wife shakes.

A South Side Fire.

Yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire from box 145 called the department to the corner of Nineteenth street and Edwards alley, South Side. Here a frame house used as a renovating establishment for oil waste cleaning material was found burning briskly. It was destroyed, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, who, by strenuous endeavors, saved the adjoining property. The building was owned by a Mr. Phillps, and occupied by Smith & Bro. There was no insurance on either house or contents.

Hungry Thieves.

About ten o'clock on Tuesday night the front door of No. 176 Robinson street, Allegheny, was seen to be wide open, and as the occupants of the house were absent, burglars were at once suspected. Officer Cowell was summoned and the house entered, when it was found that the nocturnal visitors who had been there had handed out all the provisions, preserves, &c., and carried them to the dining room, and there made a hearty meal. A careful examination was made of the house, but no one could be found there, and it was believed that nothing was stolen.

Weedstrand Again.

On Monday John E. Barrett, city editor of the Scranton *Morning Republican*, was arrested on a charge of libel preferred against him by Lee Weedstrand, of Pittston. The alleged libel is contained in an article published in the *Republican* a few days ago, entitled "Bewitched," in which Mr. Barrett gave the result of an interview with Weedstrand, detailing the experience of the latter for over six years, during which he stated he had been haunted by a witch in possession of a certain party at Meadville, Pa. An account of the plaintiffs hallucination, and of his correspondence with U. S. District Attorney Reed, of this city, on the subject, has already been published in the GAZETTE. After a hearing Mr. Barrett was discharged.

The Board of Pardons—Johnny Newell's Case.

At the session of the Board of Pardons yesterday in Harrisburg, the case of Johnny Newell, of this city, now serving an eight months term in the Workhouse for keeping a gambling house, came up, and John Coyle, in behalf of Newell, presented a petition numerously signed, setting forth that at the time the accused was arrested he had abandoned the business and opened a restaurant. Mayor Lowry was present at the session of the Board and opposed the application. A decision has not yet been rendered.

In the case of Barney McCue, the Lycoming county murderer, the Board recommended a respite in order that an application for the commutation of his death sentence to imprisonment for life may be heard at the September session. McCue was to be hanged next Monday. The Governor will likely grant the respite.

Oil Transportation Rates.

A conference between representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the Columbia Conduit Company, and the Pittsburgh oil refiners, was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the office of the Conduit Company, regarding the rates which should be charged for the transportation of oil. Mr. J. H. Gilford, General Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio road, represented that corporation, through the agreement on oil offered by the road and the Conduit Company, from the wells to Baltimore, was $1.15 per barrel on crude, and $1.53½ on refined oil. From these rates Mr. Gilford declined to make any concession whatever, and the conference, which was prolonged, would result in more favorable results, terminated. The Pennsylvania railroad gives a through rate of $1.63½ on each barrel of refined oil from the wells to the seaboard, and at Baltimore eight cents per barrel are charged in excess of Philadelphia, making a difference in total charges of about two cents per barrel in favor of the B. & O. railroad and the Conduit Company.

At Alderman Milliken's.

Yesterday Emma Bennett, a young colored woman, appeared before the Alderman and alleged that her husband, Thos. A. Bennett, failed to support her. The allegation was that he left her in January last with a young babe, and went to Cincinnati to live. She followed him there and finding him, he left for this city. She returned again and discovered that he was working for a paper dealer in Allegheny, whereupon she made an information against him for desertion. He was arrested, and both met at the Squire's office. There were no mutual recriminations so soon as seen, Emma simply said that she wanted enough from Thomas to support the baby. She could make her own living. Then they talked the matter over, concluded to live apart and he to pay five dollars a month toward the support of his wife and child. This he agreed to in writing, and signed an order on his employer for the monthly stipend to be paid Mrs. Bennett. And the suit dropped.

Before the same Alderman, Jacob Josephs charges Mrs. Harrigan with malicious mischief, in tearing down a board fence. A warrant was issued.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Coulter's Challenge to Eph. Morris—Where the Chance Between the Latter and Biglin.

There is now a good prospect of a first class single scull race in this vicinity before the season is over. Henry Coulter, who has not for several years taken an active interest in boating matters, is not disposed to let Eph. Morris wear unchallenged the title of champion of America, and has accordingly invited him to a mutual measurement of strength and skill. He says that after having waited a reasonable length of time for some movement looking toward the settlement of the vacant single scull championship of America, without having the pleasure of seeing any effort made for a decision of that question, he feels impelled to invite Eph. Morris to a friendly meeting, with a view of effecting some arrangement, if possible, for a match between them. For this purpose Coulter will await him at H. Byrne's Exchange, 81 Irwin avenue, Allegheny, on Friday evening next, from eight till nine o'clock. His proposition is to make a match, if possible, five miles for $500, open for $1,000 a side, to be rowed on any home course which can be agreed upon by both sides. No doubt Eph. Morris will accept the challenge, for he is not the kind of a man who wants to wear honors if any one else can take them from him.

D. Shea, of Boston, has offered to match Eph. Morris against John Biglin, of New York, in a three or five mile race, for $2,000 a side, to take place on the St. Charles river or at Springfield, Mass. Biglin has accepted the challenge.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Session of the Executive Committee Yesterday—A Fine Remitted—Caring for the Brute Creation.

The Executive Committee of the Humane Society met yesterday afternoon at their rooms, No. 218 Penn avenue. The case of Frederick Breuninger, who was fined ten dollars and costs last Friday by Alderman McMasters, for cruelty to a mule, was laid before the committee and a member moved that the fine be remitted, that Mr. Breuninger's bill for feed for the animal from Friday last until yesterday be paid, in consideration of the man's poverty, and also that the mule, which is pretty well advanced in years, be purchased for ten dollars, which is the price put upon it by the owner, and turned over to the Fallmaster. After a full discussion of the matter the committee decided to request the magistrate to remit the fine, and allowed Mr. Breuninger two dollars for feed, but it declined to invest any money in the hybrid.

Superintendent Street stated that the Oakland Passenger Railway, in order that it might comply with the wishes of the society relative to the treatment of their animals, had purchased eleven new horses and $230 worth of horse collars, and had also placed all their unserviceable animals in the stable until they are cured. The news was evidently very gratifying to the committee, and led the members to hope that there would be no more necessity for additional prosecutions.

A sub-committee was appointed to procure a collar, suitably engraved, to place around the neck of a Newfoundland dog belonging to Mr. Julius Richter, of Allegheny, which recently plunged into the Allegheny river and saved the life of a little child, who was on the point of drowning.

Friday Evening Stock Sales.

At Stewart's Real Estate and Sales Rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, at 8 o'clock P. M.

42 shares Citizens' National Bank
100 " Iron City Insurance Co.
25 " Shoe and Leather Bank.
25 " Smithfield National Bank.
20 " Braddock's Trust Co.
100 " Pleasant Valley Railway.
10 " United States Bank.
40 " Citizens' Insurance Company.
24 " Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Co.
75 " Ben. Franklin Insurance Co.
20 " South Side Savings Bank.

THOMAS F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

With your ice cream eat the Macaroons Coconaut Drops and Lady Fingers, manufactured by S. S. Marsh & Co. These goods are sold by many of the grocers, and at 91 and 93 Liberty street, at prices which are not extravagant.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Regular Session Last Evening—Estimates for July Approved—Communication from Mr. John Harrison—The Proposed New Bridge at Negley's Run—The Committee to Visit the Works Again.

Last evening the Water Committee of our City Councils met in regular session in their rooms, City Hall. Mr. R. B. Brown occupied the chair and Mr. Hamilton acted as Secretary.

The business of the old Water Works was first taken up and the following pay roll for July was approved:

Salaries	$ 398 32
Lower Works	988 39
Upper Works	438 37
Forty-fifth Street Works	293 94
Street Hands	552 24
Sundry bills, for coal, castings, &c	5,203 99
Plug Hands, &c	382 32
Total	$8,257 57

The sub-committee to which was referred the bill of $402.70 from F. C. Negley, for coal, reported adversely to the payment of interest thereon. Mr. Negley, it will be remembered, held that he sold the coal for cash but in payment received a city warrant discount and interest on which amounted to the sum stated. The report was received and the bill laid on the table.

The water assessment of the U. S. Bank was reduced from $31 to $25.

The business of the new water works was then proceeded with. The following pay rolls for July were read and approved:

Office salaries	$1,750 83
Foundations	362 25
Bills	409 07
Total	$2,553 15

Estimates for July were read as follows:

Hiland Reservoir	$ 9,707 31
Herron's "	1,898 10
Hubbard & Co., for valves	415 00
Schneider & Co., for boilers	3,600 00
Total	$15,620 41

Secretary Hamilton read the following communication from Mr. Harrison:

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 2, 1875.

To the Chairman of the Water Committee:

As Contractor Hartupee in a published card, of July 21st ult., has expressed surprise at my objection to his ill-timed and ill-founded pleading with the Water Committee after that body had in conjunction with the Mechanical Engineer, definitely and finally rejected the cracked castings, and the contractor in the same card threatens that "the work must go on" unless the committee discharges its duties under the contract," I deem it proper to say that this is the first time within my knowledge where a contractor, after being baffled in his efforts to palm off defective work on the city, has had the hardihood to come forward and seek by threats or conditions, to overawe or bully a committee of councils. Contractors doubtless have their rights under the law, but it is safe to say that to the most superficial observer, that threats of this kind come with an exceeding ill grace from parties, who sought to "putty" and conceal defective work, instead of offering to "strengthen" (?) the "cracks" by "patching." The engineer and committee having decided that the castings were defective that ended the matter, so far as they were concerned, and I therefore had a right to be surprised at a communication asking for extra work, as every one knew that this was a trick in violation of the express letter of the contract, which says (page 2):

"It is hereby further agreed, that in case any question or dispute between the parties shall arise under this contract or touching the quantity, *quality* or value of any work done thereunder, the same shall be referred to the Mechanical Engineer, whose *decision* shall be *final* and *conclusive*."

Not satisfied with holding the rod over the committee, he intimates that they do not understand the specifications, and he proposes to show them that "*alterations* and *changes* can only be made by authority of the Water Committee, and not by the Mechanical Engineer. This power is expressly withheld from the Mechanical Engineer."

This is, of course, a glaring mistake and misapprehension of the contract, as may be seen by the following:

"And it is hereby understood that should any part or details necessary to the efficient action of the machinery be omitted, or incorrectly described in the contract, specifications and plans, the same shall be *supplied or corrected* in accordance with written instructions from the Mechanical Engineer of the Board of Water Commissioners, and not otherwise." (Contract, p. 34.)

And again:

"And the party of the second part (Hartupee & Co.) hereby agree that said engineer, subject to the approval of the Board of Water Commissioners, may *modify or alter any part or portion* of the work herein specified; and in case such *alterations* increase the amount of work, such increase shall be paid for, in the terms of an estimate of said engineer, whose *decision* shall be *final* and *conclusive* in each case." (Ibid, p. 3.)

Here the engineer is expressly empowered to make any alterations and changes he may deem proper, and "his decision shall be final in each case." Elsewhere the contract declares that with certain exceptions no change can be made in the specifications except by the written approval of the Commissioners, but an examination of "such corrections" shows that they come within the scope of the Engineers authority.

In the contractor's plea to the committee he evidently takes them for a lot of sap heads, as he announces that the cracked work can be made "even stronger" than sound work, and that "it can be given more strength than was in the original iron." If this be so, what was the use of putting in such clauses in the contract as these:

"The party of the second part agree to guarantee the strength, as well as the quality of the workmanship and materials of all the parts" (p. 24) "and the *perfect* and *satisfactory* construction of the machinery."

Mr. Hartupee says: "My interest in the matter is as great as that of the city." Manifestly this is not so. The object of the city is to get sound work without flaw or "putty." The object of the contractor, judging by his actions, is to palm off unsound for sound work. Again Mr. Hartupee says: "I would not put in the machinery any work which I was not perfectly satisfied would stand the test." Is there nobody to be satisfied but the work but the contractor? Pray, where is it made a condition in any contract, that the contractor shall be satisfied? That would be a charming idea, certainly. The plans, "says Mr. Hartupee, "have been in several material respects changed by the Mechanical Engineer, as he stated by the authority of the Water Commissioners. I have lately learned that the minutes of the Commissioners do not show any such approval."

As shown above the engineer has a clear right to make certain changes, and until it can be shown that Mr. Lowry has exceeded his undoubted power under the contract to make changes, it is silly to be talking about minutes not in existence, especially as the engineer has the power to "modify," "alter," "correct," &c., without the approval of the commissioners. Changes have been altered, made which are warranted by the plain letter of the contract, Mr. H. evidently thinks that the "modifying" authority of the engineer might have been extended to an acceptance of "putted" work. As I am reliably informed, a great deal of the trouble in connection with the Allegheny engines grew out of the defective workmanship. I do not propose, so far as I am officially connected, to invite any similar trouble in connection with our water works. The object of the communication plainly is to antagonize the committee with the engineer, just appointed, and thus force the engineer to resign. The "cracked" work would then be certified to be perfect, and the city would discover what a great thing it is to have "experts" appointed, when a contract is to be voided. I think the city has some rights which contractors are bound to respect. Contracts are supposed to mean something else than agreements to be set aside by parties whenever illegal "extras" are disallowed, or unsound work rejected. As the castings are rejected, the contractor is now overpaid on his estimate nearly $20,000, and I desire to enter my protest against making any further payments to Mr. Hartupee, until he has furnished the city with perfect castings, such as the contract calls for. In regard to the threats which Mr. H. has seen proper to make public, I offer the following for the consideration of the committee:

Resolved, That in case the contractor for the new water works' engines declines to promptly proceed with the work, as per contract, or attempts to make conditions, or limit, or hinder the proper action of the committee, that steps be taken to have the contract declared forfeited, and re-awarded, and suit entered against the contractor's sureties for any losses occasioned to the city, as provided for in the contract, (p. 26,) as follows:

"All objectionable materials, articles, or workmanship, when discovered, shall be replaced, on the requirement of the said engineer, by sound and satisfactory work; and in case the same is not replaced, or the contract forfeited, the said party of the first part will re-transfer said property to said party of the second part, upon re-payment of all moneys advanced, and all damages sustained by the non-fulfilment of said contract."

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN HARRISON.

Mr. Harrison said he did not desire to press the resolution at present, and only asked that the paper be received and filed. It was so disposed of.

The committee then declined to take any action on Mr. Hartupee's estimates on the engines for the month of July, 1875.

Mr. Martin who, at the last meeting of the committee, was awarded the contract for laying a twenty-inch water pipe on Center avenue at forty-nine cents per lineal foot, sent in a letter stating that his bid for the work was ninety four cents, the figures being reversed by accident. The committee rescinded the contract and gave it to John J. Quinn, the next lowest bidder.

A contract was given to Mr. Irwin to lay water pipe on Forty-second street, the city to reimburse him as soon as the funds become more plenty. Mr. Irwin asked interest on the account in addition to the principal. The committee refused to pay any interest and with this change the contract was approved.

The contractor for laying pipe on Lake street was allowed $250 for work performed.

Mr. Lowry submitted a plan of an iron bridge to span Negley's Run at the new water works, and also another for a stone bridge.

After the members had examined the plans, Mr. Goldthorpe moved to adopt the plan of the stone bridge.

Mr. Harrison opposed this, and held that if the iron bridge was to cost $30,000 and the stone one $36,000, that he was not in favor of either of them. The rising mains should be brought across the run without such enormous expense.

Mr. Goldthorpe then withdrew his motion, and the whole matter was referred to a committee of seven to examine and report as to the most reasonable method of crossing the run. The committee consists of Messrs. Hunter, Fox, Hughes, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Bindley and Brown.

Subsequently the entire Water Committee decided to visit the run on the business noted, on next Saturday afternoon.

A petition for the extension of water pipe on Sylvan avenue, Twenty-third ward, was referred to the Committee on Pipe Laying.

On motion adjourned.

BUTLERIZING.

The Acting Mayor at Work—Consolation and Commitments—The Afternoon Pow-wow on Diamond Street.

"Come to order gentlemen," was the remark made by Lieutenant Hager, acting Captain of the Watch, yesterday afternoon, as Acting Mayor Butler slid into the velvet covered chair that the Mayor usually occupies and Major Hartzell contented himself with the green and gold repp alongside. They both adjusted their eyeglasses and looked as sedate as if they had never called for "two pony's" in their lives, with a pretzel for Butler. But they were on business, and a U. P. Assembly never looked more dignified than they did.

The colored turnkey, Harris, who conducts visitors to their rooms, on Monongahela House principles, was the first to elevate his swearing aparatus, as a witness.

"This may," said he to Joseph Bateman. He came here this morning and raised a disturbance in the office. He would not go away when told and I took him in and gave him a room."

"What have you to say to this, Sir?" sternly remarked the A. M.

"Only this, Sir," answered the prisoner, "I worked all night on a steamboat and about daylight I felt tired and I thought that as a taxpayer I could take an hour's rest in this house. This colored man differed with me and here I am."

"Is that all," said the Squire. "Well I'll teach the turnkey to respect taxpayers when they come here and to show a little more generosity we'll give you forty-eight hours rest. Who would want better than that?"

The man did not appear to fully get at the logic of the matter. Squire, as he quietly retired in the care of a policeman.

"Next" and Andy Moon mounted the witness' stand and raised his hand toward the hospital on the second story.

"You solemnly swear that the case in hearing you will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and so you shall answer to God at the great day."

Andy's hand dropped as the turnkey introduced a fellow who was one of the Emerald isle to the notice of the court.

"What is the charge against this man, Mr. Moon?" was the Squire's lead.

"Found him drunk in the market. Hauled him here in a wagon. That's all."

Andy's speech was of the Presidential order and was a success

"Have you anything to say, sir" asked the Squire of the prisoner, "upon the pacties shall arise under this contract or touching the quantity, *quality* or value of any work done thereunder, the same shall be referred to the Mechanical Engineer, whose *decision* shall be *final* and *conclusive*."

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BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penecilings of Passing Events.

····Has the rain really quit?.

·····"All night" houses—toll houses.

·····The new moon was visible last night.

····Boating is active on the Allegheny river.

····Quite a number of the churches are closed.

····And now "poor Donaldson" is scarcely mentioned.

····The Humane Society is keeping down well to its work.

····The two cities are in a remarkably healthy condition.

····The Buffalo races are now beginning to interest the boys.

····The rivers were dropping down yesterday at a good rate.

····The Coroner complains that the rise did but little for him.

·····County Detective Dressler keeps his eye on the new German church, daily.

····The Water Committee did not attempt to "retrench" anybody last night.

····The question now is who has leased the Academy of Music? Wallace or Fulton?

····The doctors complain that the fruits and vegetables this year are not doing their duty.

····The steamboat Elector is being repaired, and will soon be ready for duty again.

·····Several hundred thousand bushels of coal will go out to-day if the river continues falling.

····The Pleasant Valley car stable at the Custom House door, was cleaned and renovated yesterday.

····The Monongahela river was falling rapidly yesterday and has done no damage since our last issue.

·····Diamond street, at night, from Smithfield to Wood, is the best illuminated thoroughfare in the city.

····The Committees on Streets, and Wharves and Landings of Allegheny Councils meet this evening.

·····Only three drunk men and a couple of similarly conditioned women occupied cells in the lock-up at one A. M.

····Our stay-at-home lawyers are preparing for a booming term of practice. Business in the civil line promises to be active.

····A policeman found a pair of hobnailed shoes on Fifth avenue the other night. The owner can get them at the Central Station House.

····The warehouse of W. D. Wood & Co., iron manufacturers, of McKeesport, was damaged by the high water to the extent of several thousand dollars.

·····A number of Pittsburgh glass manufacturers left yesterday for Lewiston, Pa., to examine the quality of sand recently discovered in Huntingdon county.

····The "voice of the turtle" is no longer heard in the vicinity of the Friendship engine house, Allegheny. There was a big rush for soup while the "tirkles" held out.

····The Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny councils met last night with Mr. McGuire presiding. The monthly pay-roll amounting to $3,555 and bills to the amount of $344.07 were approved.

····The three negroes, Henry Cook, Geo. Washington and Wm. Robins, arrested several days ago in Allegheny for stealing chickens, were yesterday committed to jail by Mayor Phillips, to await their trial.

····In another column will be found the notice of General F. B. Meyers, Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Pt. W. & C. R. R., announcing cheap excursion rates to well known Western summer resorts.

····Martin & Downey were not allowed to correct their bid for laying the Center avenue water mains at the meeting of the committee last night. They had bid 49 cents a foot for the work when they meant 94, so the contract went to another bidder. Nothing like figures, gentlemen.

·····There were eighty-one deaths in this city last week, of which twenty were under one year of age, and fifteen between one and two years of age. Fourteen died from cholera infantum and five from consumption. The males were forty-six, females thirty-five, white seventy-six, and colored five.

····The Court has appointed the following gentlemen to serve as the Board of School Directors of the Third election district of the Twenty-first ward until the regular organization at the Board: William Stevenson, McDonough Feree, H. G. Imhoff, Irvine K. Weitzel, Jared M. Brush and Samuel McGeary.

·····A movement is on foot to erect a new inclined plane from the south end of the new bridge now erecting over the Monongahela river at the Point to the summit of Coal Hill. Messrs. L. H. Durling, K. Q. Bigbag, Edward Able, Wm. Bond, Jos. G. Walters, Jas. Clement, Richard Knight and Jos. McKee have been appointed to solicit subscriptions to an amount not exceeding $20,000.

····The Xantha base ball club has partially completed arrangements for a Western trip next month. The nine, it is said, will be at New Castle on the sixth of September. From there they go to Mansfield one day, Columbus two days, Cincinnati two days, Dayton one day, back to Cincinnati, thence to Dayton. The remainder of the route is not definitely agreed upon yet. They expect to be gone about three weeks.

····The condition of the lower part of Western avenue and Fayette streets, Allegheny, is commended to the attention of the sanitary inspector. Many of the vacant lots near Manhattan street have been made the receptacles of all the filth of the neighborhood, including the bodies of dead animals, etc., and the heavy rains, with occasional saturating showers, encourage decomposition, so that the air, day and night, is next to poisonous. A few days of warm weather will make some large "doctor bills" in that locality. The matter needs attention.

·····The New York *Clipper* announces that Thos. Barry, formerly of the Academy of Music has been changed to the Grand Central Theatre and that it will be opened on the 30th inst. with the following management: Barry & Fulton, Lessee and Proprietor; Nat Hyams, Acting and Stage Manager; Elwood T. Jones, Treasurer; Frank Lavarnie, Manager of Publications; H. C. White, Prompter; Miss Nellie Lefoy Thomas Barry, Herbert Bell, Frederick Strector; G. H. Walker, Scenic Artist; Harvey Nowels, Machinist and Gas Man; Fred. Nichols, Property Man.

·····A runaway horse and a wrecked wagon were the sensations of the First ward yesterday. The animal ran up Second market street and turning up Second avenue, he delivered the wagon all along the street until he reached Smithfield. Then he moved to First avenue in a solid column, and thence through several of the large iron ware-houses between First and Water streets. It was only when he struck a huge wall in one of the warehouses that he quit his unprecedented career. Several persons got out of the animal's way just in time to make reporters weep.

PERSONAL.

***Alderman Butler makes a good acting Mayor.

***Mayor McCarthy had not returned from Harrisburg up to last evening.

***W. C. Rinearson, Passenger Agent of the P. W. & B. R. R., puts in two weeks at Put-in-Bay.

***Jas. Pearson, of New Castle, is $300 out of pocket. He wagered it on the Neshannocks on Tuesday and lost.

***Hon. James Chatham, of Lock Haven, Clinton county, was yesterday appointed U. S. Commissioner for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

***Mr. Richard Carter, formerly of Washington county, Pa., died on Tuesday in Belmont county, Ohio, where he had been lying for a number of years. He was the father of Mr. D. Carter, shoe merchant at No. 47 Fifth avenue, this city.

***Robert A. Orr, Esq., Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has left for Atlantic city, where he will make a short stay. From there he will go to the home of his parents, at Orrstown, Pa., to remain until cooler breezes blow over the Smoky city.

***Dr. Barnes, a well known Pittsburgh spiritualist, turns up in Dubuque, Iowa, and says that Donaldson and Grimwood have sent him a spirit message from Scotland to say to their friends that they have become immaterialized. That's a most too thin.

***Mrs. Dr. King, of Allegheny City, Dr. Cooper and wife, Miss Baird, of Monongahela City, Miss McClelland, Prof. L. C. Greeves and wife, the Misses Stratton, Rev. Sloan, Rev. Herr, Master Joe Greeves and Wm. McClelland left yesterday to attend the Sunday School Assembly at Lake Chautauqua.

***The following Pittsburghers were registered at the Philadelphia hotels on Tuesday: George W. Dilworth, W. R. Brown, Jr., A. H. Tack, W. P. Shinn, J. Scott and wife, G. W. Schmidt, W. Darr, M. J. Becker, Thomas Ginox, B. M. Nevin, R. A. Orr, J. F. Robinson, Thomas Holligban. W. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Miss Hamilton and B. Leinmon are registered as from Allegheny.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Petty Criminalities.

YESTERDAY Alderman Joseph A. Butler committed Chas. K. Brown to jail, in default of $500 bail for a hearing on Saturday next on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

ALDERMAN W. H. PORTER yesterday committed Prof. J. J. White to jail on a charge of larceny preferred by Jno. Gumbell. The accused was unable to furnish $300 bail.

THERE will be a hearing to-day before Alderman Butler in the case of Michael Powers and O'Brien, charged with aggravated assault and battery in cutting Connor Haugh on the wrist.

"BUCK" MCCLOSKEY, who was sent to the county prison some days ago for trial on a charge of highway robbery, was re-leased yesterday on $1,000 bail by order of District Attorney Montooth.

YESTERDAY John Storey, who was committed several days ago by Alderman Milliken for illegal liquor selling and for assault and battery on oath of Kate Kelly, was held in $800 bail each for the September term of court.

GIDEON WILLIAMS has a very hard head. Ellis Gray hit it with an iron skillet a few days ago and the skillet broke in pieces, but a warrant is after Ellis now, as Gideon don't fancy having his head used as an instrument for breaking old iron.

JOHN FULTON gave bail yesterday before Alderman Butler for a hearing to-day, on a charge of larceny as bailee. Robert W. Green, the complainant, alleges that the accused borrowed a coat from him some time since and now refuses to return it.

Military and Society Caps

At No. 46 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Ladies Riding Caps

At 46 Federal street, Allegheny City.

ALDERMAN M'MASTER'S COURT.

The Litigation of Yesterday.

"The other Mayor's office" is what the people now call Sammy McMaster's law shop on Grant street, and judging from the business transacted by this magistrate it is not inappropriate.

The docket yesterday contained a record of the following cases:

Sarah McBride made an information against L. M. Smith, a conductor on the Pan Handle Railroad, charging him with assault and battery. Mrs. McBride alleges that she bought a ticket at the depot in this city for McDonald Station on the road named. Before reaching Mansfield the lady says that the conductor lifted her ticket. After passing the borough he came along and again demanded her ticket. She said she had given it to him. He denied the fact. Words ensued and Smith pulled the bell-rope, the train stopped, and Mrs. McBride was made to step down and out. She had then eleven miles to walk to reach her home. The conductor may have another side of the story to tell when the matter comes to a hearing. Meantime a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

A man cannot board for nothing these days, nor are there many landlords who will allow their hash debtors to get in arrears. Now John Thompson, as alleged, boarded with Maggie Gibson on Gist street. Yesterday he owed a weeks board, and Maggie asked him for it. He could not settle and the consequence was, as John states, that Mrs. Gibson threw his trunk on the pavement and then pushed him out in a forcible manner. As he gazed on his worldly effects and called down fire from ceaia per lineal foot, sent in a letter stating that his bid for the work was ninety four cents, the figures being reversed by accident. The committee rescinded the contract and gave it to John J. Quinn, the next lowest bidder.

A contract was given to Mr. Irwin to lay water pipe on Forty-second street, the city to reimburse him as soon as the funds become more plenty. Mr. Irwin asked interest on the account in addition to the principal. The committee refused to pay any interest and with this change the contract was approved.

The contractor for laying pipe on Lake street was allowed $250 for work performed.

Mr. Lowry submitted a plan of an iron bridge to span Negley's Run at the new water works, and also another for a stone bridge.

After the members had examined the plans, Mr. Goldthorpe moved to adopt the plan of the stone bridge.

Mr. Harrison opposed this, and held that if the iron bridge was to cost $30,000 and the stone one $36,000, that he was not in favor of either of them. The rising mains

EDUCATIONAL.

A Few Notes Regarding Our Best Known Colleges, Universities and Institutes.

The Fall session of the Colleges, Academies, Seminaries and other educational institutes of our land will be commencing soon, and the fact prompts us to say a few words concerning a number of the most prominent and best known.

Among our home institutes, the Western University, at the corner of Grant and Ross streets, is unexcelled in thorough and systematic instruction. Its Faculty comprises sixteen professors, each one peculiarly adapted to the department under his care, and well skilled in the branches in which he instructs. There are five departments, any one of which the student is at liberty to enter. Special instruction is given in Analytical Chemistry and Civil and Mechanical Engineering. The success and high reputation of this University are a sufficient guarantee of the care and ability with which it is managed. Chancellor Woods will furnish information upon application either by mail or in person.

On the 9th of next month commences the fortieth school year at Ingham University for young ladies, at Le Roy, New York. This institute enjoys a very liberal patronage from all sections of the country, and has the reputation of imparting a sound and beneficial education. Board and tuition are fixed at the low sum of $230 per annum. Catalogues will be sent upon application to Mrs. E. D. Ingham, Staunton.

One of the finest institutions in the country at which to learn Civil and Mechanical Engineering is the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y. The instruction it affords is eminently practical, and its advantages in every respect are unsurpassed. All graduates are secured good positions. Prof. Chas. Drowne, Director, will furnish information upon application.

The regular session of the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, commences on the first of October. No institution of this character in the West is better known or bears a reputation more worthily won than this. Its better equipments for the session, so that the air, day and night, is next to poisonous. A few days of warm weather will make some large "doctor bills" in that locality. The matter needs attention.

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